

NEW
IMPROVEMENTS
OF
Planting and Gardening,
BOTH
Philosophical and Practical;
Explaining the
MOTION of the SAPP
AND
GENERATION of PLANTS.

With other Discoveries never before made Publick,
for the Improvement of Forest-Trees, Flower-
Gardens, or Parterres; with a New Invention
whereby more Designs of Garden-Platts may be
made in an Hour, than can be found in all the
Books now extant. Likewise several rare Secrets
for the Improvement of Fruit-Trees, Kitchen-
Gardens, and Green-House Plants.

Adorn'd with COPPER PLATES.

——— *Hortus quæ Cura Colendi.*
Ornaret ———— *Virg. Geo.*

PART II.

The Second Edition.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, Fellow of the
ROYAL SOCIETY.

LONDON: Printed for W. MEARS at the Lamb without
Temple-Bar. M DCC XVIII.

IMPROVEMENTS

OF

Planting and Gardening

BOTH

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CONSERVATION OF

With other Discoveries never before made Publick
for the Improvement of the Arts, and
Gardens of Britain, with a New Invention
whereby more Delightful Gardens may be
made in an Hour, than can be found in all the
Books now extant. Likewise several new Secrets
for the Improvement of the Soil, (Kitchin,
Gardens, and Green-House Plants)



Adorn'd with Copper Plates

—Hortusque Genui Colendi—

Quamvis ————

PART II.

THE SECOND EDITION

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Printed for W. B. at the Lane without
Temp. 1711. M. DCC. XXI.



To the Right Honourable

Thomas Lord Parker,

Baron of *Macklesfield* in the County
Palatine of *Chester*, Lord Chief Ju-
stice of *England*, and one of His
Majesty's most Honourable Privy-
Council.

My LORD,

YOur Lordship having
been pleas'd to think
favourable of my first
Book upon this Subject, I
have presum'd to Inscribe this

A 2 Part

Dedication.

Part to YOU, not without Belief that the World will be inclined to hope better from me, when they find my Studies influenced by so Great a Patronage.

It is not only from Your Lordship's Inclination to the Subject of these Papers, of which none can be a better Judge than your Self, that you are not offended with any thing of this kind, but that you know a due Cultivation of these innocent Pleasures, will both improve our Understanding, and better our Morals.

The

Dedication.

The Temptations to Vice are always taken off in Proportion to the Employments of those Minutes which are by many spent in Idleness; and the vicious and litigious Part of Mankind, whom Your Lordship's just Awards correct, would be much lessened, if Recreations of this Nature took up more of the Time of those who have an Opportunity of spending it in Gardens.

I avoid, my Lord, speaking in the common Way of Dedicators, being certain that nothing can more offend YOU, than a Recital of Your own Praises If any thing

Dedication.

thing in these Papers can be
but the Entertainment of one
half Hour of Your Lordship's
in Your Retirement from the
Sphere of Publick Business, it
is the utmost Ambition of,

May it please your Lordship,

Your Lordship's

most Devoted, Humble Servant,

R. BRADLEY.



PREFACE.

THE first Part of my Book having met with a favourable Reception from the Publick, and many Persons of Quality and Honour, having been pleas'd to send me their Observations on this Subject, my first Acknowledgment is due to them; and as their Remarks are very Curious, I promise to Insert them in proper Places of this Work. Information is always welcome to me, and Cavils I shall not mind, tho' I have not a few from the Quarter from whence I presaged, but have had the Good Luck to have the most Objections, from the most Ignorant.

My Design in this second Part I will propose to my Reader in the same manner as I did in the former, and give him

P R E F A C E.

him a general View of what he is to expect in the Ensuing Sheets.

In the first place, my Reader will find the Description, and Use of my Invention for the more speedy Drawing or Designing of Garden-Plats; and I am of Opinion, that when he once understands the right Use of it, I shall have his Thanks for that Discovery.

I have then given the best Method of Propagating and Introducing all the Ornaments of a Garden, as *Evergreens*, *Flowering Shrubs*, *Per-annual*, and *Annual Flowers* and *Bulbous-rooted Plants* with their different Heights, Beauties, and times of Flowering. By these means a Garden may have always something entertaining in it, while a Successive Scene of Delight is kept up by a due regard to the peculiar Seasons of each Flower.

There is one Particular which relates to this Subject that could be no where so well introduced as here, *i. e.* the General

P R E F A C E.

neral Irregularity and Inconsistency of dead Ornaments in Gardens. I shall only hint at a few. *Iron-Works* are often placed where there are no Prospects. We see many large *Statues* in small Gardens, and a few small ones in large Gardens. The misplacing of Ornaments in Gardens is another Fault, which is sometimes so absurd as to equal the mismanag'd Picture in *Horace*.

Delphinium *Silvis* appingit, *Fluctibus*
Aprum.

Thus we view a *Neptune* in a dry Walk, and a *Vulcan* in the middle of a Fountain.

These are so shocking to common Sense, that I think it sufficient only to take a cursory Notice of them to make them avoided.

CON-

CONTENTS

Of the FIRST PART.

CHAP. I.

A *Parallel between Plants and Animals ; with an Attempt to prove the Circulation of the Sap in Vegetables.*

Page I

CHAP. II.

Of the Generation of Plants. p. 11

CHAP. III.

Of Soils proper for the Nourishment of Plants, and Composts for forwarding the Growth of Plants. p. 28

CHAP. IV.

Of Timber-Trees and Underwood, and of Dressing and Cleaning of Woods.

p. 39

CHAP. V.

The Method of Planting an Acre of Ground with Timber-Trees and Underwood ; with the Profits which will arise from that Plantation in nine Years, seventeen Years, and twenty five Years after Planting.

p. 59

CON.

CONTENTS

Of the SECOND PART.

CHAP. I.

D*escription and Use of a New Invention for the more speedy Designing of Garden-Platts; whereby we may produce more Variety of Figures in an Hour's time, than are to be found in all the Books of Gardening now Extant.*

Page 1

CHAP. II.

Of Ever-Greens, their Culture and Use in Gardens.

p. 7

Sect. I. *Of the Holley.*

p. 8

Sect. II. *Of the Yew-Tree.*

p. 16

Sect. III. *Of the Laurus-tinus.*

p. 17

Sect. IV. *Of the Bay-Tree.*

p. 19

Sect. V. *Of the Box-Tree.*

p. 21

Sect. VI. *Of the Laurel.*

p. 24

Sect. VII. *Of the Phillyrea.*

p. 25

Sect. VIII.

CONTENTS.

Sect. VIII. <i>Of the Alaternus.</i>	p. 27
Sect. IX. <i>Of the Juniper.</i>	ibid.
Sect. X. <i>Of the Piracantha.</i>	p. 29
Sect. XI. <i>Of the Ilix.</i>	p. 31
Sect. XII. <i>Of the Arbutus, or Strawberry-Tree.</i>	p. 32
Sect. XIII. <i>Of the Italian Green-Privet.</i>	p. 33

C H A P. III.

<i>Of Flowering-Trees and Shrubs, their Culture and Use in Gardens.</i>	p. 37
Sect. I. <i>Of the Jasmine.</i>	p. 39
Sect. II. <i>Of the Wood-bind, or Honey-Suckle.</i>	p. 41
Sect. III. <i>Of the Lilac.</i>	p. 43
Sect. IV. <i>Of the Syringa.</i>	p. 44
Sect. V. <i>Of the Rose-Tree and its kinds.</i>	p. 45
Sect. VI. <i>Of the Guilder-Rose.</i>	p. 47
Sect. VII. <i>The Spanish Broom.</i>	ibid.
Sect. VIII. <i>Of the Laburnum.</i>	p. 48
Sect. IX. <i>Of the Mezereon.</i>	p. 49
Sect. X. <i>Of the Spiræa Frutex.</i>	p. 50
Sect. XI. <i>Of the Arbor Judæ.</i>	p. 51
Sect. XII. <i>Of the Maracoc, or Passion-Tree.</i>	p. 52
Sect. XIII.	

CONTENTS.

Sect. XIII. <i>Of the Senna.</i>	p. 57
Sect. XIV. <i>Of the Tulip-Tree.</i>	ibid.
Sect. XV. <i>Of the Pomgrenate.</i>	p. 59
Sect. XVI. <i>Of the Althea-Frutex.</i>	p. 69
Sect. XVII. <i>Of the Double-blossom'd Vir-</i> <i>gins-bower, the Maxechitl or Scarlet</i> <i>Jasmine, Perwinkle, and French Wil-</i> <i>low.</i>	ibid.

C H A P. IV.

<i>Of Per-annual Flowers, the tallest Blow-</i> <i>ers.</i>	p. 63
Sect. I. <i>Of the Holyhocks.</i>	p. 64
Sect. II. <i>Of the Per-annual Sun-Flower.</i>	p. 65
Sect. III. <i>Of the Asters or Starworts,</i>	p. 66
Sect. IV. <i>Of the Everlasting Pea.</i>	p. 68
Sect. V. <i>Of the Campanual Piramidalis</i> <i>and Canterbury Bells.</i>	p. 69
Sect. VI. <i>Of the Primrose-Tree,</i>	p. 70
Sect. VII. <i>Of the Lillies and Martagons.</i>	ibid.
Sect. VIII. <i>Of the Foxglove.</i>	p. 73
Sect. IX. <i>Of Mulleins and Moth Mulleins.</i>	p. 74
Sect. X. <i>Of the Acanthus.</i>	p. 75
Sect. XI. <i>Of the White Hellebore.</i>	ibid.

C H A P.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. V.

Of Middle-siz'd Per-annual Flowers.

- Sect. I. *Of the Valerian.* p. 76
Sect. II. *Of the Per-annual Cyanus, or Blue bottle.* ibid. p. 77
Sect. III. *Of the Monks-Hood, or Blue Helmet-Flower.* p. 78
Sect. IV. *Of the Rose-Campion.* ibid.
Sect. V. *Of the Double-flower'd Rocket.* p. 79
Sect. VI. *Of Batchelors-Buttons.* p. 80
Sect. VII. *Of the Scarlet-Lychnis.* ibid.
Sect. VIII. *Of the Sweet William,* p. 81
Sect. IX. *Of the Carnation, or July-Flower, vulg. Gilly-Flower, and Pinks their several Kinds.* p. 82
Sect. X. *Of the Wall-Flower.* p. 90
Sect. XI. *Of Stock-July-Flowers, vulg. Gilly-Flowers.* p. 91
Sect. XII. *Of the French Hony-Suckle.*

- p. 94
Sect. XIII. *Of the Flos-Cardinalis.* ibid.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Lowest kinds of Per-annual Flowers.

- p. 95
Sect. I,

CONTENTS.

Sect. I. <i>Of the Polyanthos.</i>	p. 96
Sect. II. <i>Of the Auricula.</i>	p. 98
Sect. III. <i>Of the Black-Hellebore or Christmas-Flower.</i>	p. 106
Sect. IV. <i>Of the Gentianella.</i>	p. 107
Sect. V. <i>Of the Hepatica.</i>	ibid.
Sect. VI. <i>Of the Violet.</i>	p. 108
Sect. VII. <i>Of the Daisies.</i>	p. 109
Sect. VIII. <i>Of Thrift or Sea-Gill-Flower.</i>	p. 110

CHAP. VII.

Of Bulbous or Onion-rooted Plants.

	p. 110
Sect. I. <i>Of the Tulip.</i>	p. 111
Sect. II. <i>Of the Ranunculus.</i>	p. 117
Sect. III. <i>Of Anemonies.</i>	p. 119
Sect. IV. <i>Of the Jonquil, Narcissus-Polyanthos, and others of the same Tribe.</i>	p. 120
Sect. V. <i>Of the Hyacinth.</i>	p. 121
Sect. VI. <i>Of the Cyclamen or Sow-Bread</i>	p. 122
Sect. VII. <i>Of the Guernsey-Lilly.</i>	p. 123
Sect. VIII. <i>Of the Gladiolus, Fritillaries, and Iris.</i>	ibid.
Sect. IX. <i>Of the Colchicum, and Crocus.</i>	p. 124
Sect. X.	

CONTENTS

Sect. X. Of the Snow-drop, Winter-Aconite, Dens-caninus, and Orchis or Satyrion. p. 126

CHAP. VII.

Of Annual Flowers, and Plants, their Culture and Management in Gardens. p. 128

Sect. I. Of Annuals to be rais'd in a Hot-bed. p. 129

Sect. II. Of Annual Plants to be sown in the Natural Ground. p. 131



NEW



Fig I

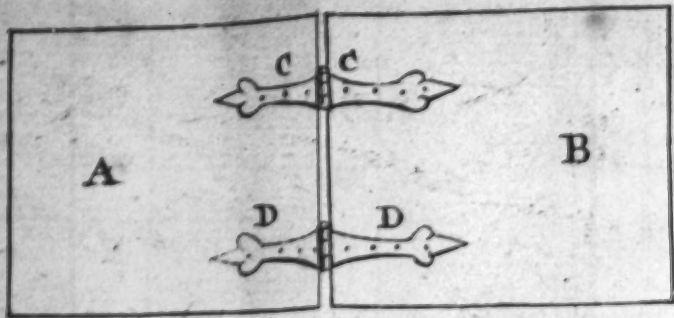
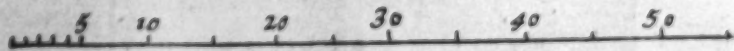
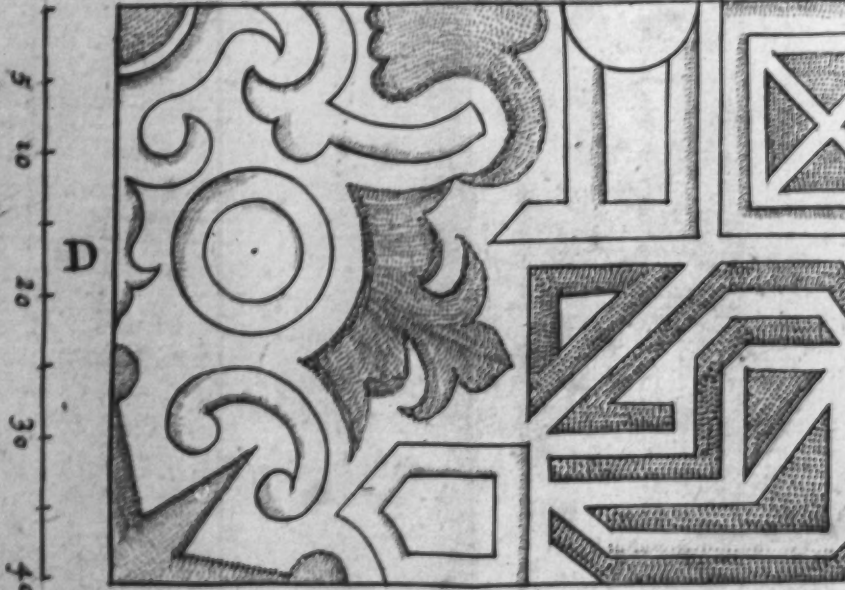


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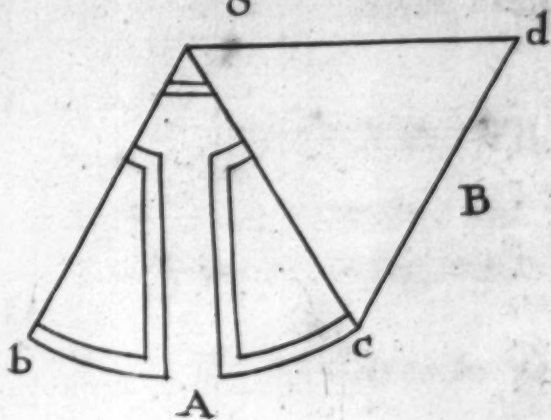


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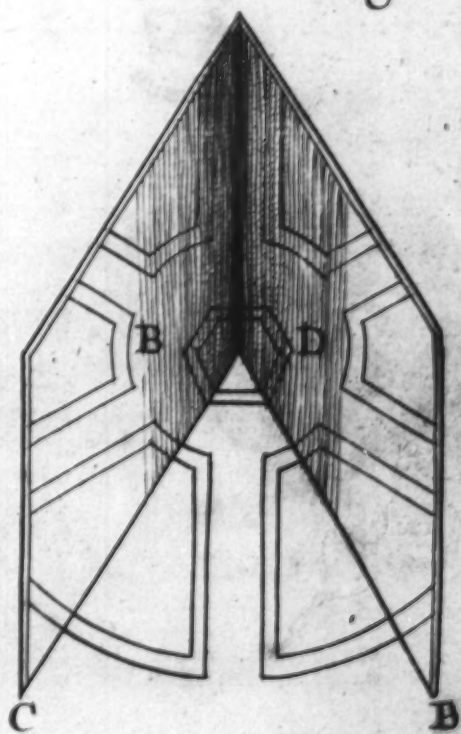


C

Fig II



A Fig III



50 60



B

5
10
20
30
40

15



NEW
IMPROVEMENTS
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Planting and Gardening,
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Philosophical and Practical.

CHAP. I.

Description and Use of a NEW INVENTION for the more speedy Designing of Garden-Platts; whereby we may produce more Variety of Figures in an Hour's time, than are to be found in all the Books of Gardening now extant.

SINCE the Instrument I now design to treat of has afforded some Pleasure to many of my Acquaintance, I have been easily perswaded to make it publick. It is of that *Nature*, that the best Designers or Draughts-Men may improve
PART II. B and

and help their Fancies by it, and may with more certainty hit the Humour of those Gentlemen they are to work for, without being at the trouble of making many Varieties of *Figures* or *Garden-Plants*, which will lose time, and cause an unnecessary Expence, which frequently discourages Gentlemen from making up their Gardens. In short, the Charge of the *Instrument* is so small, and its Use so delightful and profitable, that I doubt not its favourable Reception in the World.

But to proceed: We must chuse two Pieces of *Looking-glass* of equal bigness, of the Figure of a long Square, 5 Inches in length, and 4 in breadth; they must be cover'd on the Back with Paper or Silk, to prevent rubbing off the Silver, which would else be too apt to crack off by frequent Use. This Covering for the Back of the *Glasses* must be so put on, that nothing of it may appear about the Edges on the bright Side.

The *Glasses* being thus prepared, they must be laid Face to Face, and hinged together, so that they may be made to open and shut at pleasure, like the Leaves of a Book; as for *Example*, the first *Figure* shows us the Backs of the two *Glasses*, *A* and *B*, join'd together by Hinges *CC* and *DD*, so that they may be open'd or shut to any part of a Circle; and now
the

the *Glasses* being thus fitted for our Purpose, I shall proceed to explain the Use of them.

Draw a large Circle upon Paper, divide it into three, four, five, six, seven or eight equal Parts, which being done, we may draw in every one of the Divisions, a Figure at our Pleasure, either for *Garden-Platts* or *Fortifications*; as for Example, in the second Figure we see a Circle divided into six Parts, and upon the Division, mark'd *A*, is drawn part of a Design for a *Garden*. Now to see that Design entire, which is yet confused, we must place our *Glasses* upon the Paper, and open them to the sixth part of the Circle, (*i. e.*) one of them must stand upon the Line *b* to the Center, and the other must be open'd exactly to the Point *c*, so shall we discover an entire *Garden-Platt* in a circular Form, (if we look into the *Glasses*) divided into six Parts, with as many Walks leading to the Center, where we shall find a *Bason* of an *Hexagonal Figure*.

We may more plainly see how the *Glasses* ought to be placed upon the Design, by viewing the third Figure. The Line *A*, where the *Glasses* join, stands immediately over the Center of the Circles, the Glass *B* stands upon the Line drawn from the Center to the Point *C*, and the Glass *D* stands upon the Line leading

from the Center to the point *E*; the *Glasses* being thus placed, cannot fail to produce the compleat *Figure* we look for; and so whatever equal part of a Circle you mark out, let the Line *A* stand always upon the Center, and open your *Glasses* to the Division you have made with your Compasses. If, instead of a Circle you would have the Figure of a *Hexagon*, draw a streight Line with a Pen from the Point *c* to the Point *d* in the second *Figure*, and by placing the *Glasses* as before, you will have the *Figure* desired.

So likewise a *Pentagon* may be perfectly represented, by finding the fifth Part of a Circle, and placing the *Glasses* upon the *Out-lines* of it; and the fourth Part of a Circle will likewise produce a Square by means of the *Glasses*, or by the same Rule will give us any *Figure* of equal Sides. I easily suppose that a curious Person by a little Practice with these *Glasses* may make many Improvements with them, which perhaps I may not have yet discover'd, or have for Brevity sake omitted to describe.

It next follows that I explain how by these *Glasses* we may from the Figure of a Circle drawn upon Paper make an Oval; and also by the same Rule represent a long Square from a perfect Square. To do this, open the *Glasses* and fix them to an exact Square, place them over a Circle and move them

them to and fro 'till you see the Representation of the Oval Figure you like best; and so having the Glasses fix'd in like manner, move them over a square piece of Work 'till you find the Figure you desire of a long *Square*. In these Tryals you will meet with many Varieties of Designs: As for Instance, the fourth *Figure*, altho' it seems to contain but a confused Representation, may be varied into above 200 different Representations by moving the *Glasses* over it, which are open'd and fix'd to an exact *Square*. In a Word, from the most trifling Designs we may by this Means produce some thousands of good Draughts.

But that the fourth *Figure* may yet be more intelligible and useful, I have drawn on every Side of it a Scale divided into equal Parts, by which Means we may ascertain the just Proportion of any Design we shall meet with in it.

I have also mark'd every side of the fourth *Figure* with a Letter, as *A, B, C, D*, the better to inform my Reader of the Use of the Invention, and put him in the way to find out every Design contain'd in that *Figure*.

Example I. Turn the side *A* to any certain Point, either to the *North*, or to the Window of your Room, and when you have open'd your *Glasses* to an exact *Square*, set one of them on the Line of
the

the side *D*, and the other on the Line of the side *C*, you will then have a square *Figure* four times as big as the engrav'd Design in the Plate; but if that Representation should not be agreeable, move the *Glasses* (still open'd to a *Square*) to the Number 5 of the side *D*, so will one of them be parallel to *D*, and the other stand upon the Line of the side *C*, your first Design will then be vary'd; and so by moving your *Glasses* in like manner from Point to Point, the Draughts will differ every Variation of the *Glasses*, 'till you have discover'd at least fifty Plans differing from one another.

Example II. Turn the side mark'd *B*, of the fourth *Figure*, to the same Point where *A* was before, and by moving your *Glasses* as you did in the former Example, you will discover as great a Variety of Designs as had been observ'd in the foregoing Experiment; then turn the side *C* to the place of *B*, and managing the *Glasses* in the manner I have directed in the first Example, you may have a great Variety of different Plans, which were not in the former Tryals; and the fourth side *D* must be managed in the same manner with the others; so that from one Plan alone, not exceeding the Bigness of a Man's Hand, we may vary the *Figure* at least two hundred times, and so consequently from five *Figures* of the like Nature, we might shew
about

about a thousand several sorts of *Garden-Platts*; and if it should happen that the Reader has any Number of Plans for *Parterres* or *Wilderness* Works by him, he may by this Method alter them at his Pleasure, and produce such innumerable Varieties, that it is not possible the most able Designer could ever have contrived.

And seeing I have given such Directions in this Chapter, as I hope may inform the Curious of the Use of this new invented Instrument, I think it may not be improper to advertise, that the Publisher of these Papers is provided with *Glasses* of several Sizes ready fitted up for the Experiment at the following Prices; the small sort at 3 Shillings, and the other at 5 Shillings.



CHAP. II.

Of EVER-GREENS, *their Culture and Use in Gardens.*

I Am in this Chapter to speak of the Culture of *Ever-greens*, and their Use in Gardens. They are so ornamental where they are rightly managed, that I think no Garden can be compleat without 'em; they make beautiful and useful Hedges, and in single *Plants*, when they have been order'd by a curious and skillful Hand, they

they are so many growing Monuments of the Art of Gardening. But to come to Particulars, the *Ever-greens*, which are commonly propagated by the Gardeners, are *Hollys*, *Tews*, the *Laurus-tinus*, *Bay*, *Box*, *Laurel*, *Philarea*, *Alaternus*, *Juniper*, *Piracantha*, *Ilex*, *Arbutus*, and the *Ever-green Privet*. These have every one their proper Places in Gardens, with respect to their several Stages of Growth. Some of them may be kept in Shape and Compass with very little trouble, while others are too apt to out-grow the Care of the Gardener, let him be never so vigilant.

S E C T. I.

Of the HOLLY.

TO consider these singly, I shall begin with the *Holly*, which is in my Opinion the most beautiful of all the rest. It will grow to a very large Tree. I have seen *Plants* of this Kind above sixty Foot high in the *Holly-Walk* near *Frensbam* in *Surry*, in which Place they delight extremely: The *Soil* is dry, rather inclining to *Sand* than *Loam*: The *Holly* is a *Taf-rooted Plant*, and therefore does not love transplanting, unless the *Roots* have been often prun'd in the *Nursery*, by digging about

about it, which a careful Gardener will frequently do, that they may rise with a Ball of Earth when they are to be removed; but yet notwithstanding all his Care, it is adviseable to plant them in Baskets so soon as they are taken up, that the Earth which rises with the *Roots* may not break or fall from them in the Carriage from one Place to another: The Baskets they are planted in, must be set with them in the Places where they are to remain, and will rot in a few Months, and not any ways hinder the Trees from drawing the Nourishment they require from the adjacent Earth, which should be natural Soil (without the least Mixture of *Dung*) and cannot well be too barren. The Removal of this Tree ought to be rather in *September* than towards the Spring, to save the trouble of watering, which oftentimes puts the Gardener to great Charge and Inconveniency. The *Berries* of this Plant when they are ripe should be gather'd, and after being laid to sweat for some time, may be put in *Sand* or *Earth*, *S. S. S.* till the *Autumn* following, when they may be sown in the Nursery-Beds. Now as these will lye in the Ground for a long time before they begin to spring, I would advise the following Method to be made use of in order to forward their *Germination*, and thereby to gain a Year at least in their

C

Growth.

Growth. I have observ'd that *Seeds* or *Berries* of this Kind which have been eaten by Fowls and pass'd thro' their Bodies, have began to vegetate soon afterwards; we have therefore no more to do than to contrive a Mixture which shall have in it a Heat and Moisture resembling that in the Bodies of Birds, and to lay the *Seeds* in it for a few Days before we sow them, which will answer the End we desire: For this Purpose therefore provide a Bushel of *Bran*, in which after having mix'd your *Seeds* or *Berries*, wet the whole very well with Rain or Pond-Water, and let your *Preparation* remain for ten Days without any Disturbance in a Vessel of Wood or Stone. About three Days after the Mixture has been prepared it will begin to heat, and so continue to ferment for 30 or 40 Days, if it be carefully sprinkled from time to time with warm Water as it begins to dry. The Heat of this wet *Bran* will prepare the *Berries* mix'd with it, and put them into a vegetable Posture in about a Week's time after the Ferment has began, and then may be sown in the Nursery. For this new-invented artificial Heat I am beholden to the incomparable Sir *Isaac Newton*, to whom every Art is greatly obliged.

The young *Stocks*, which may be thus rais'd from the *Berries*, will be fit to graft on, or be inoculated at four or five Years Growth, if they are design'd to be train'd up for Ornament of our Garden. The *Grafting* must be done in *March*, and the *Inoculating* or *Budding* in *July*; but otherwise if they should be made use of for *Standard-Trees*, or *Hedges*, let them be planted at their proper Distances while they are very young, that they may the better accustom themselves to the *Soil* they are to grow in. *Bird-lime* is made of the *Bark* of this *Tree* gather'd about *Midsummer*, boil'd about twelve Hours in Spring Water 'till the *Green Bark* separates from the others; the *Green* must then be laid in a cool Place and cover'd with *Weeds* or *Fern* for a Fortnight, or 'till it become a *Mucilage*, then beat it in a stone Mortar, 'till it be a tough Paste, and wash it well in some running Water, and then putting it in an earthen Vessel to ferment and purge it self for four or five Days, wash it for the second time, and put it into a fresh Pipkin, adding to it one third part of *Goose-Grease* well clarified, incorporate them on a gentle Fire, stirring your Composition 'till it be cold, and keep it in *Urine* for your Use.

Mr. *Evelyn* commends the *Holly* above all other *Plants* for *Hedges* and strong

Fences; and indeed was it not for the Benefit of *Wall-Fruit*, I should prefer a thick well grown *Holly-Hedge* before any Wall that could be built, the beautiful *Green* of their armed *Leaves*, and the vermilion Colour of their *Berries*, afford a most agreeable Prospect in every Month of the Year, and disdain the rudest Attacks of the Weather, Cattle, &c.

Having now set down what I think is the most material relating to the common or plain-leav'd *Holly*, I am to give some Account of the variegated Sorts of *Hollies* which are so much esteem'd by the Curious, and contribute to the Ornament of our Gardens. Of these we have about twenty different Kinds, which are distinguish'd from one another by the Names of those who first discover'd them. It would be troublesome to relate them here, and would be of very little Service to my Reader, since in the whole Catalogue of them it would be impossible to discover the Beauty or Imperfections of any one among them; let it suffice that every Gentleman please himself, rather by examining them in the Nurseries, of which there are so many about *London*. I shall only here take Notice that there are three sorts of *Stripes* in *Vegetables*, those whose *Leaves* are edged with Cream Colour, those edged with Yellow, and the bleach'd Sorts, as the Gardeners

deners call them : And it is a certain Rule, that whatever Plant has its *Leaves* edged about with these distemper'd Colours will always remain Variegated, without putting forth so much as one plain green *Leaf*; and on the other hand, such Plants as have their *Leaves* bloach'd, tinged or spotted in the middle, will seldom remain strip'd, if they be planted in good Ground, but from time to time will shoot out Branches entirely Green, and at length lose all their other Colours; from whence we may observe that the Sap, when it appears discoloured only towards the middle of the *Leaf*, is not then so much distemper'd, but that it may be restor'd by wholesome Nourishment, but that when the tinged Sap has reach'd the extream parts of the *Leaves*, so much Venom is then mix'd with it, that it is impossible to overcome it by any means, and even the *Fruit*, which is certainly fed with the most refin'd *Juices* of the Plant, is also equally corrupted with the same Poison, as its Stripes plainly signify.

Another Observation relating to strip'd Plants is, that when a Plant begins to bloach, a skilful Gardener may provoke the Poison which begins to tinge the *Leaves*, and by checking the Nourishment of the Plant, and giving it unwholesome

some Diet, may by degrees unvenom the whole, and produce what they call an *Edger*, i. e. a Plant whose *Leaves* are edged with White or Yellow. Again, there is another Experiment relating to this Case, which is very well worth our Notice; it was made and communicated to me by Mr. Furber a curious Gardener and Nursery-Man at Kensington; he made many Plants of the Common *Jessamine* with edged *Leaves*, upon which he engrafted Cions of the *Spanish Jessamine*, whose *Leaves* had not been known to stripe; the Cions of the *Spanish Jessamine*, upon their budding forth produceth *Leaves* bloached with Yellow, and I doubt not but they may be made *Edgers* by the same Skill; from which it appears, that when the most subtil *Juices* of a Plant are poison'd, any Plant which shall be fed from it will be envenom'd by it. It would therefore be well to sow the Seed of *Mistletoe* upon *Edged-leav'd* Plants, to have it with *Variegated Leaves*. What relation these Observations may have to Animals, may be further consider'd by those whose Studies more immediately relate to the Health and Preservation of Animal Bodies. I shall proceed to consider the strip'd *Hollies*, with respect to their Figure and Use in Gardens: The Nature of this Plant is such, that it cannot be Pruned into those
nice

nice Figures, which others whose *Leaves* are small have been framed to; therefore I cannot propose any other form than that of a Pyramid, or a Ball or headed Plant. The first ought to be kept taper, ending in a sharp Point on the Top, and the headed Plants of them should be so prun'd, that their Heads may resemble the Cap of a *Mushroom*, which Figure in my Opinion is to be preferr'd before that of a *Globe*. These Plants, if they are well train'd up, and have their *Leaves* beautifully Variegated, are very Ornamental, when they are mix'd skilfully with Plants of *Ever-greens*, such as *Tews*, *Laurustinus*, or the like.

I have read some where of a pretty Invention of planting *Ever-green Hedges* with *Columns* and *Pilasters* of Variegated *Hollies* set in them at certain distances, which must needs have a good Effect if they are well prun'd; and I think, if handsome Flower-Pots were placed on their tops, so that a healthful Branch might go through each of them to be train'd into *Balls* or *Piramids*, it would still contribute to the greater Beauty of the Design.

S E C T. II.

Of the *YEW-TREE*.

THE *Yew-Tree* is very slow of growth, and therefore produceth tough and hard Timber: In some parts of *Surry* we find some Groves of this beautiful *Ever-green*, which consist of very large *Trees*, and seem rather to be the Produce of Nature than Art; the *Roots* are apt to break into many *Fibres*, and therefore this Plant delights in light Soil, and such as is commonly stiled Barren; the coldest Mountains produce this *Tree* more readily than the richest Soils, or more gentle Exposures, so that rich Manures are to be avoided in the Culture of this Plant; the *Berries* of it after they are cleaned from their Pulp, and well dry'd, may either be laid in Sand, as I have directed those of the *Holly*, before they are sown, or mix'd with the Bran and Water before mention'd, for their more speedy Germination. The *Leaves* of the *Yew* are so small, that it is possible to bring this kind of *Tree* into any Form we desire, as the Famous Plants now growing in the *Physick-Garden* at *Oxford*, and that in the Church-Yard at *Hillingdon* near *Uxbridge*, may certify. I have seen great Varieties of Figures very well represented

in Plants of this sort, as Men, Beasts, Birds, Ships, and the like; but the most common Shapes which have been given it by the Gardeners, are either Conick or Pyramidal. It is of great use for Hedges, and make most agreeable divisions in Gardens; it is customary to fence in the Quarters of Wilderness Works with these Plants, where they have a very good Effect; in a Word, there is no difficulty in propagating this Plant, and little hazard in the removal of it, especially if the Roots of it are prun'd from time to time by digging about it, while it stands in the Nursery. Its time of transplanting is in *September*, or so soon as the Weather is open in the Spring Season.

SECT III.

Of the *LAURUSTINUS*.

THE *Laurus-tinus* is a Plant whose Beauty chiefly consists in the Flowers which adorn it about *Christmas*, and most of the Winter Season; it may be rais'd from the Berries, managed in the same manner as those of the *Holly*, but the most Expeditious way for the propagating of it, is from *Layers*, i. e. by laying down the youngest Branches of it in the Earth, about the Months of *September* or *October*, which will soon strike Root and afford us

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Plants

Plants fit for use. It is a quick Grower, but very seldom makes a large *Tree*, it is often train'd up to a headed Plant, and introduced among *Hollys* and *Tews* into the Parterre. But I should rather direct, that it be planted against a Wall, or in Wilderesses, where it may avoid the Knife for the sake of its Flowers, which an unskilful hand often robs it of by untimely pruning. It is to be noted, that this Plant like all other Exoticks, is naturally inclin'd to Blossom about the time of the Spring in its own Country. I have particularly observ'd, that all Plants from the *Cape of Good-hope* make their strongest Shoots, and begin to Blossom towards the end of our Autumn, which is the time of the Spring in that part of *Africa* they were brought from; and so likewise all others from different Parts and Climates retain their Natural Course of Vegetation, for which reason, such Exoticks should be prun'd in our Spring Season, that they may the better dispose themselves for strong Flowering Shoots in the Winter; but more of this in another place. *The Laurus-tinus*, altho' it is impatient of Frost, delights to grow in shady and moist places, and flourishes well in Loam without the help of any rich Manure, which will forward its Growth too much, and by that means make it too
subject

subject to feel frosty Weather, and also to fling away its Sap in useless Shoots, which ever spoils the Blossoming of *Trees*, for the same reason that excess of Vigour is a hindrance of Prolificity.

SECT. IV.

Of the *BARTREE*.

THE *Bay*, altho' it may be raised from *Layers*, *Suckers* or *Cuttings*, yet it grows much better if it be propagated from the *Berries*,; however for the greater Satisfaction of my Reader, I shall speak particularly of each way of raising this Plant. First then, if we propose to raise this Plant from *Layers*, we must bend down the tender Shoots to the Ground, and after having fasten'd them in the Earth with Hooks, cover them 4 or 5 Inches with fine Earth: This Work must be done about *October*, at which time likewise the *Suckers* may be taken from about the Body of this *Tree*, with as much Root as can be got with them; plant them in shady moist Places, in gravelly Soil, without any rich Mixture, watering them well at first planting, as all Plants ought to be on that occasion, chiefly to settle the Earth close about their Roots. In *October* also we may set the *Cuttings* of *Bays* in Pots of fine

Earth two or three Inches deep, and preserve them under some Shelter during the Winter; they will with that management alone strike Root, without the help of a hot Bed.

In the next place, if we design to raise this Plant from the *Berries*, gather them when they are full ripe, and after having spread them abroad to Sweat, keep them till the *February* following in dry Sand, then sow them on a Bed of Earth fresh dug, and sift over them some fresh natural Earth, about two Inches thick. If after this Work the Weather happen to be moist, you may expect them to come up in about six Weeks after sowing; these Seedlings require shelter with Straw or Fern, for the three first Winters, after which time they should be transplanted, least their Roots run too deep into the Earth, and by that means the Plants may receive prejudice by removing them. I have seen *Piramids* and headed Plants of *Bays* introduced in *Parterre Works*, but cannot advise it, least they should be injured by hard Weather, which often would be apt to change their Colour, and perhaps kill them. But if by our Skill and Industry we have been Fortunate enough to train up some of this kind of *Tree* to handsome Plants, let them be put in Pots or Cases and housed in the Winter,

ter, that their Beauty may be preserv'd. The finest Trees of this Kind that I have ever seen, either in *England* or abroad, are now in the Gardens of the *Royal Palace* at *Kensington*, which are of very great Value: However if it should be the Desire of any one to propagate this Kind of Plant, who has not the Convenience of a *Green-House*, or Place of Shelter for them in the Winter, we may plant them in *Hedges* or against *Walls*; and if severe Frosts should by chance discolour them, yet let not the Owner be discouraged; let the *Plants* so injured have their top *Branches* cut off in the Spring, and they will shoot out a-fresh.

In *Holland* and *Flanders* I have seen the *Bay* with its *Leaves* finely variegated. Some *Plants* of it I have brought into *England*, which I have increas'd by ingrafting *Branches* of them upon our common *Bay*. But I yet have not ventur'd it to stand abroad in the Winter.

S E C T. V.

Of the B O X T R E E.

THE *Box Tree* is very easily propagated, either by *Slips*, *Layers*, or *Seeds*. It is a *Plant* very valuable for its Wood, so much used for Mathematical Instruments,

Instruments, Combs, and such like Works; and the continu'd *Vardure* of its *Leaves* makes it an acceptable *Plant* to the Gardener. *Box-hill* in *Surry* shews us the Excellencies of this *Plant*, as well from the Profit of its *Wood*, as the pleasing *Shade* of the *Box-Trees* growing upon it, which are some of them so large, as to equal almost any other Sort of *Timber Trees*. This *Plant* will make delightful *Hedges* in *Gardens*, and is next to the *Tew*, the best *Tonfile Tree* for the *Parterre*. As it is a slow *Grower*, and produces a small *Leaf*, it delights in chalky *Mountains*, where it will grow much quicker than it does in our *Gardens*. It is on those *Hills* where it should be planted therefore for *Profit*, tho' a natural *Soil* in a *Garden* is rather to be prefer'd, if we would keep it in *Shape* and within *Bounds*: The best time of the *Year* to make *Layers* or *Slips* of it, is in *September*, and the *Seeds* of it, may be either sown so soon as thy are full ripe, or laid in *Sand* during the *Winter*, to be sown the *Spring* following; The *Seeds* of this *Tree*, like those of the *Holly*, may be forwarded in their *Growth* by the *Bran* and *Water*.

1. Beside the common Sort, I have been speaking of, I have seen one with variegated *Leaves*; which makes a very beautiful

ful Plant for the *Parterre*, if it be kept in good Order.

The *Dwarf* or *Dutch Box*, is of extraordinary use for edging or bordering of Flower-Beds, or for the making of scrawl Work; it will resist the most severe Weather, and remain good without renewing for above twenty Years; it is much cheaper than Border-Boards, and far more beautiful, but above all it is to be admired on account of the Profit it will bring to the Owner, when he shall be inclined to sell it or transplant it. This sort of *Box*, if it be earthed up every Year, may in four or five Years after Planting be taken up and parted or slip'd, and be made to plant about four times as much Ground as that which it stood upon. I cannot pretend to set down the Price of it, since there has not been any certain Standard for its Value. I have bought some at 6 *d.* per Yard, and at other times have paid 8 *d.* and a Shilling for the same Measure, but then we must suppose that the more we pay for it, so much the more Ground it ought to plant when it comes to be slip'd or parted.

SECT.

S E C T. VI.

Of the *L A U R E L*.

THE *Laurel* has been used for *Hedges*, and sometimes trained up into headed *Plants*, but is of that Quickness in its *Growth*, that I cannot recommend it as a proper Companion for the other *Ever-Greens* before mention'd. I believe, with Mr. *Evelyn*, that this sort of *Plant* would do much better to be cultivated as a Standard in *Walks* or *Avenues*, where it may have full Liberty to range without danger of the Kinse. I am of Opinion this Tree will grow to a very large Size, especially when it has been Grafted or Budded upon *Black Cherry Stocks*; which Experiment I have seen try'd by my curious Friend *Robert Balle, Esq*; and has answer'd very well to the Design, and keeps its Leaves all Winter; from whence we may believe that it is not any particular Quality in the Juices of a *Plant* which causes it to be either ever Green, or otherwise, but that a continual Verdure rather proceeds from certain Vessels which convey the Juices from the *Trunk* into the *Leaves* of Trees, which are more in Number, and much stronger and tougher in *Evergreens*, than
in

in such *Plants* as shed their *Leaves* in Winter. But this Case I shall treat of more amply in another Place.

The *Laurel* may be propagated after the same Manner as I have directed for the raising of the *Bay*, either from the *Berries*, or by *Layers* or *Cuttings*; it loves Shade, and will thrive in (almost every Soil, it resists the Weather, and has that Bitterness in its *Leaves*, that Cattle will not readily annoy it. But wild Fowl, such as *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Wood-cocks*, *Black-birds*, and the like, delight to shelter themselves under its cover in hard Weather, therefore it might be planted in Parks or other Places of the like Nature, for the Increase and Preservation of Game-Fowl.

S E C T. VII.

Of the *PHILLYREA*.

THE Nursery-Men know five Sorts of *Phillyrea* by the following Names, the *Plain Phillyrea*, the *bloach'd* kind, the *true Phillyrea*, the *Dutch silver'd-leav'd* Sort, and the *Gilded Dutch* Kind. The first or most common of these may be propagated from the *Berries*, order'd like those of the *Holly*, or it may with the other Sorts be raised by *Layers*, which presently take

E Root;

Root ; it delights in a natural light Soil, without any Mixture of rich Compost. Both this and the *bloach'd leav'd Phillyrea* are very quick Growers, and make tolerable *Hedges* if they be well supported with strong Rails or Stakes, but without such Helps are not capable of resisting the Strength of the Winds ; but the *true Phillyrea* is better able to defend it self against the Insults of Storms, and its slow Growth makes it a fit Companion for the best *Evergreens* in the *Parterre*. I have seen *Pyramid* and headed *Plants* of this Sort which have equal'd in their Beauty any other of the Garden Race, but the *plain* and *bloach'd leav'd* Kinds are with great Difficulty kept in any Form. The *Dutch-silver-leav'd* and *gilded* Sorts are valuable for the smallness and elegant *Variations* of their *Leaves*, they may be easily trained into any Shape, but cannot abide the Frost, therefore are not so properly the Inhabitant of open Gardens, as of Places of Shelter. The time of laying the tender Branches of these and all other *Phillyrea's* into the Earth, is in *September*, by which Means we may greatly increase this Kind of Plant.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the *ALATERNUS*.

THE *Alaternus* of the Gardeners differs from what they call *Phillyrea*, by being narrower leav'd; and from the *Privet*, by having Notches on the Edges of its *Leaves*. Mr. *Evelin* gives us one very material Remark of it, viz. that the *Seeds* of the *Alaternus* come up in a Months time after sowing; he directs, it should be planted out, at two Years Growth, either for *Hedges*, or to be train'd up into figured *Plants*; the sudden *Germination* of the *Seed* shews it not to be a *Phillyrea*, whose *Berries* lie a long time in the Earth before they sprout; it may be increas'd also from *Layers*, treated like those of the *Phillyrea*, and delights in the same Kind of *Soil*.

S E C T. IX.

Of the *JUNIPER*.

OF the *Juniper* we have two Kinds known to our Gardeners, the common, and what they call the *Swedish Juniper*; both of them resist the most severe Frost, and for that Reason, as well as

for their beautiful *Green*, should have their Place among other *Evergreens* of the *Parterre*. The Smallness of their *Leaves* is such, that an ingenious Workman may train them up into any Shape, and by often cutting or sheering them, they will be so close, that no other *Plant* can be said to exceed them in that Respect. It delights in barren *Soil*, such as *Heaths* or *Downs*, where I have seen the common kind grow freely and plentifully. The *Berries* should be sown about *March*, in light Ground without watering them, or giving them any rich Manure; They come up in two Months after sowing, and may remain two Years in the *Seed-bed*, before they are transplanted, taking great Care to keep them free from Weeds. I remember to have heard of a *Juniper Tree* above forty Foot high, and I think Mr. *Evelin* has somewhere mention'd one of that Sort, which made an Arbour of eleven Foot high in ten Years time. The *Juniper* affords a most durable Firewood, if it be true what has been said of it, that in a Heap of its *Ashes*, which have lain a Year, some of its *Embers* have been red hot during all that time.

S E C T. X.

Of the *PIRACANTHA*.

THE *Piracantha* has many Perfections which are not found in other *Evergreens* of the *Parterre*, and yet to my great Wonder is very little taken Notice of about *London*, insomuch that I know not any one Nursery where it is cultivated; besides the Beauty of its *Leaves*, the Bunches of white Blossoms which it produces in *May* are very Ornamental, and its *Coral-like* Beads, which hang upon it in Clusters all the Winter, affords us a most delightful Prospect; to all these Perfections we may add the Strength of its *Thorns*, which makes it one of the most useful *Plants* for *Hedges* that I know of. I have seen some *Plants* of this Kind train'd into *Balls* and *Pyramids* almost cover'd with the scarlet Berries, when Nature seem'd to rest in other things; and indeed was I to make a Winter Garden, this Tree would be no small Contributor to the Ornament of it; but let us now proceed to the *Culture* of this beautiful *Plant*: It may be rais'd either from the *Berries*, or from *Layers* or *Cuttings*. The *Berries* when they are full ripe should be order'd like those of the *Holly*, and are subject to lye as long in the Earth; but I would advise, that

that they be given to Fowls to eat, that by passing through their Bodies, they may the sooner come up and be better prepared to *vegetate*. In *Devonshire* where this *Plant* abounds, it has been observ'd that such Fowl as feed upon them, scatter them over the Country, where they thrive exceedingly, but are very difficult to transplant, having few *Fibers* at their Roots; therefore when they are come up and have stood a Year or two at most, they should be planted out where they are to remain. In the Removal of this and other Trees of the like Nature, we must be careful to keep the Roots from drying before they are put again into the Ground, least by that alone our *Plants* are often lost. If we would raise these *Plants* from *Layers*, lay down only such *Branches* as are tender and of the last Shoot, which Rule must be observ'd in the laying of all *Evergreens* whatever; for the more woody *Branches* will not strike Root by any means. About *May* or *June* we may plant *Cuttings* of the fresh tender *Twigs* in Pots of fine Earth, watering them frequently, and keeping them from the Sun 'till the following Winter, at which time a warm Exposure will be helpful to them, and prepare them to make a strong Shoot in the Spring. *Plants* raised in this Manner may be transplanted with greater Ease and

and less Hazard than those raised from *Seeds* or by *Layers*, as I have experienced. The *Piracantha* delights in a dry Gravelly Soil, and will grow to be a large Tree if rightly managed and kept from Dung or other rich Manure which will destroy it.

S E C T. XI.

Of the I L E X.

ALtho' I have mention'd this *Plant* in the former Part of this Work to be a valuable Tree for Timber; yet I cannot well avoid in this Place to take Notice of the great Use which might be made of it in Gardens. I have seen *Piramid Plants* of it near thirty Foot high, and there are *Hedges* of it now growing in *England* of above that Height, which have been sown but a few Years since. Such Shelter would be much more preferable than the *Dutch Elm* or *Horn-beam* for the preserving of *Orange Trees* from the Sun and Blasts, and might be made use of to defend our Fruit Trees from the Blights which too frequently attend the North-East Winds of the Spring: See the *Culture* of this Tree in the *first Part*: The *Cork-Tree* must be propagated after the same Manner, and is much like it.

S E C T.

S E C T. XII.

Of the Arbutus, or Strawberry-tree.

THE *Arbutus*, altho' an *Exotick Plant*, thrives very well in our Climate; it is a most beautiful Tree, blossoming twice a Year, and has its *Fruit* ripe in the Winter, yet notwithstanding these Excellencies, it is little sought after, perhaps as it is a Stranger, and not supposed to be hardy enough to resist our *Frosts*. I have heard of it growing plentifully in *Ireland*, and have seen very large Trees of it in some Gardens about *London*. The Plant indeed is not so well disposed to be train'd up in nice-shaped *Trees*, as many others, but it makes a most agreeable *Hedge*, and is very Ornamental in *Wilderness Works*. It loves a light Gravelly Soil, and may be raised either from the *Seeds* or *Layers*. The *Fruit*, (which to all appearance, is a *Strawberry*, but rather tasting like the pulp of a *wild Service*,) must be gather'd about *Christmas*, and laid to dry for a Month, and then bruis'd and mix'd with Sand, in order to be sown in Pots of light Earth, and cover'd about a quarter of an Inch with sifted *Mould*. This *Work* must be done in *March*. The gentle Heat of a hot *Bed* will much help the Germination of the *Seeds*, which should be frequently

quently sprinkled with Pond Watertill they come up.

The most tender Shoots of this *Tree* may be lay'd down about *September* in fine Earth, and will strike Root in a Year's time, if they are kept moist by frequent Watering, but will not be strong enough to transplant till the Spring following, and must then be kept in the shade for two or three Months.

SECT. XIII.

Of the *Italian GREEN-PRIVET*,

THIS Plant was brought from *Italy*, by Mr. *Balle*, among other Curiosities of the like Nature; its *Leaves* are not unlike those of the *Olive*; among other Names given it by the *Italians*, it is call'd the *Olivetta*. This Plant, altho' it is a quick Grower, makes an admirable Hedge, if it be often Clipp'd; and tho' it be a Foreigner, despises the Violence of our Frosts and maintains its Verdure all the Winter? I have not yet seen the Flowers of it, but have had many of the *Berries*, which somewhat resemble the Fruit of the *Mirtle*. We must sow the *Berries* of this Plant in *March* about an Inch deep in light Earth, Watering them frequently till they come up, and transplant, them from the Seed Bed the second

Year after sowing. I suppose a hot Gravelly Soil to be the most proper for it, having Planted it in that sort of Ground where it has made Shoots of Four Foot long in one Summer.

Now beside the *Ever-greens* I have mention'd for *Hedges* and *figur'd Plants*, agreeable to *Parterre Works*, it may not be amiss to take Notice of such others, as I have seen propagated by the Curious for different uses; the *Olive*, *Lenticus* and the *Pistachio* may be Planted against Walls exposed to the South Sun, and will thrive very well without other Shelter. I remember to have seen perfect *Fruit* of the *Olive* in Mr. *Darby's* Garden at *Hoxton*, and I think also in the Gardens belonging to the *Bishop of London* at *Fulham*, and I am of Opinion it is a *Plant* hardy enough to maintain it self in our Climate without any Shelter, which would be very well worth our Tryal; it is propagated by laying down the young *Branches* in the Earth about *March*.

The *Lenticus* is a *Plant* commonly kept in *Green-Houses*, but is sometimes planted against a warm Wall without Doors; it is raised from the *Berries*, which are brought from *Italy* and other Places in the *Mediterranean Sea*. The *Pistachio* likewise

likewise is a *Plant* which will thrive well enough in our Climate, and may be either raised from the *Nuts* or *Suckers* managed as the other *Ever-greens* I have mention'd before. This last *Tree* is commonly planted against a Wall, and in that station I have seen it bear Fruit at the late Bishop of *London's* Gardens at *Fulham*; I have seen it also growing in the Wilderness, belonging to the Earl of *Peterborough* at *Parsons-Green*, where (altho' it bore Fruit plentifully,) the Name of it was not known till last Year.

The several kinds of *Firrs* are likewise Ornamental in Wilderness Works, and are beneficial in *Sylvan Plantations*; there are many kinds of them which are all raised from Seeds sown in *September*, they love shallow Ground somewhat binding, and should have their *collateral Buds* broke off, while they are Young and Tender, by which means the *Timber* will be free from *Knots*.

In the next place, the *Cypress Lignum Vita*, and *Cedar of Libanus*, with others of the like nature, may be propagated as the former, for Wilderness Works.

And now, as I have set down the Culture of all sorts of *Ever-greens* which the Curious may desire to propagate for *Parterre* and *Wilderness Works*, I shall conclude this Chapter with a Word or

two concerning *Grass Turfs* for *Verges* or *figured Works* in Gardens, which I think cannot be so properly introduced in any other part of my Design as in this place, seeing how much Works in Grass contribute from their beautiful *Ever-green* to Embellish a *Parterre*. The best times for laying of Grass Plats are the Months *March* and *September*, and the best *Turfs* for that use are such as are taken from the most barren Lands, as *Heaths* and *Commons*, where the *Sword* or *Blade* of the Grass is narrow and short. To lay a Grass Walk, let the Ground be well dug and level'd; then after it is trodden down, or beaten and raked by a nice Hand, lay down your *Turfs* close together, and Role them with a wooden *Roler*, for five or six Mornings successively, till they are well press'd, and the *Turfs* begin to strike Root; by this Method a Gentleman may quickly be Master of good *Grass Walks* or other *Grass Walks*, and enjoy a continued Delight from them, especially if they lye moist, and are somewhat shelter'd from the scorching heat of the Sun, which is too apt to tarnish them. I shall now proceed to speak of such Flowering Trees and Shrubs as are proper for the adorning of Gardens.

CHAP. III.

Of Flowering-Trees and Shrubs, their Culture and Use in Gardens.

AS I esteem *Flowering Trees* and *Shrubs* to be the next after *Evergreens*, which a curious Person will be desirous of propagating in his Garden; so in the Culture of them I shall be no less particular than I have been in the foregoing Chapter of the Management of *Evergreens*.

I suppose no one is Ignorant, that the greatest part of these *Flowering Trees* and *Shrubs*, which are at this time so well known to our Gardeners, are *Exotics*, and it is well worth our Enquiry what Climes they were at first brought from, that for the better Embellishment of our Gardens, we may still seek after many other Varieties of the like kinds, in those Countries whose natural State of Weather most nearly resembles the Properties of our Climate.

I find that Plants of *Virginia*, and even those of the *North Parts of Carolina*, will bear our Frosts, if they are managed with Judgment, The *Tulip, Tree*, for Instance, which

which flourishes so well in the Earl of *Peterborough's* Wilderness at *Parson's-Green*, is a *Virginia Plant*, and yet finds no difference between the Degrees of 38 and 52. In its native Country; it is an Inhabitant of the Woods, and in my Lord *Peterborough's* Garden it flourishes in a Wilderness, but I have known it planted in a much warmer, and more open Exposure, and it has perish'd; this should be always consider'd by the Gardener, to plant every *Tree* in a Wood which is natural to a Wood, and upon a Plain that which is the Native of a Plain. I might here set down the most proper Method for bringing over such curious *Plants* as grow in Foreign Countries into *England*, and might give some Rules for the naturalizing them when they are with us; but as I have now by me some Papers purely relating to the Culture and Management of *Exotic Plants*, which I am perswaded to make publick, I must crave my Reader's Patience till I present him with all that I know relating to that Subject, and at present only give him the necessary Direction for the Management of those *Forreigners*, which are already naturalized to our Country.

The *Plants* which will make the Contents of this Chapter; as the most worthy our Care, are *Jasmines*, *Hony-Suckles*,

kles, Lilac, Syringa, Roses, Guilder-Rose, Brooms, Liburnum Mezereon, Spireas, Arbor-Juda, Passion-Trees, Senna's and Tulip Tree.

SECT. I.

Of the *JASMINE*.

OF the *Jasmine* there are three sorts, which bear our Frosts, known to the Gardeners, and distinguish'd among them by the Names of the common *White Jasmine*, the *Yellow Jasmine*, and the *Persian Jasmine*. The first of these is capable of resisting the most severe Weather, it is generous in its Growth, shooting sometimes more than Six Foot in a Summer. It produceth its white fragrant Flowers about *June*, and continues Blooming till *September*; it is propagated from *Layers* or *Cuttings* with great Facility, and will grow in any *Soil*. The time of *Laying* the young *Shoots* of this Plant into the earth is about *September*, and at that time we may likewise plant *Cuttings* of it about a Foot long, always taking Care that two *Knots* be under Ground, for it is just below the *Buds* that the *Roots* spring forth, *i. e.* from the Place where the *Leaf* of that Summer had join'd it self to the *Branch*. This Plant

is

is so delightful, that I think no curious Person can be without a large Plantation of it, either to plant against *Walls* or *Trees*, or else to train up into *headed Plants*. I have seen this sort of *Jasmine* planted in Hedges of *Dutch Elm* and *Hornbeam*, curiously intermixing it self with them, and yielding a most agreeable Entertainment to the Owner, by means of its pretty *Blossoms* and their delightful *Odour*. When it is train'd into *headed Plants* and kept in *Pots*, it serves to adorn the Chimnies in the Summer Months, and it is also of use to *Engraft* the *Spanish White Jasmine* upon, or those of its own kind with *Variegated Leaves*.

The *Yellow Jasmine* has its Leaves more shining than the former, and its Flowers not much unlike those of the *Yellow Indian Jasmine*. I have seen but few Plants of it about *London*, altho' its Beauty is, in my Opinion, surpassing the former; it is hardy enough to endure the most severe Weather of our Clime, and may be propagated from Layers like the other. I remember to have seen it prosper well against a *Wall* in a light sandy *Soil*, and I am apt to believe the *Indian Jasmine* might be grafted upon it, as the Smell of both their *Flowers* are so nearly the same; which seems to inform us, that the Parts and Juices of one and the other are alike, for if a Flower

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contains the most refin'd *Juices* of a *Plant*, and if it is allow'd that the Odour of that Flower proceeds from certain Vapours, arising from the *Juices* contain'd in it, then it seems reasonable to believe, that when we meet with Flowers of different *Plants*, which touch the Organs of Smelling in the same manner, the *Juices* of each of them must then be alike, and the *Vessels* and *Glands* through which they have pass'd from the *Root*, must be nearly the same, either in Figure or Quality, and sometimes in both.

The *Persian Jasmine* bear Flowers of a Purple Colour, but seldom makes a large *Plant*, it will bear the Weather, and make a pretty Show in Wilderness Works, among other flowering *Shrubs*; it may be raised from *Layers* or *Suckers*, and loves a light *Soil*.

S E C T. II.

Of the Wood-bind or Honey-Suckle.

THE Gardeners cultivate several kinds of *Honey-Suckles*, distinguish'd among them by the Names of the *Forward Blowers*, *Later Blowers*, *Scarlet Flower'd* and *Evergreen Honey-Suckle*; these are all of them *twining Plants*, and are raised from *Layers* or *Cuttings*, order'd like those of the *Jasmine* in September or Octo-

PART II.

G

ber;

ber; they love Shade, and are the Natural Inhabitants of Woods, where the neighbouring Trees serve them for their Support; some or other of them shew us their *Blossoms*, and perfume the Air with their fragrant Odours, throughout the whole Summer, and therefore it would be needless for me to advise a Gardener to provide himself with every Variety of it, which I have mention'd. The *Flowers* are in themselves beautiful, and as the *Plant* is a quick Grower, let it be planted about Trees in Avenues, to intermix its *Blossoms* among the *Branches* of such as the *Elm*, *Oak*, and the like. Now altho' the *Honey-Suckle* is a *twining Plant* like the *Jasmine*, yet may it be train'd up into a *Standard*, and has an admirable Effect, as a *beaded Plant*, in the most remote Parts of *Parterre Work*; for to plant it among *Evergreens*, in or about the Center of such a Garden, would wound the Prospect for many Months of the Year, when it was vacant of Leaves.

If I may be allow'd to direct the Fancy of other People, I would advise, that every sort of Flowering *Shrub* should be trained into *beaded Plants*, and planted in Garden Pots, that when they are in *Flower* they may be set in the Borders between the *Evergreens*, and removed so soon as their *Blossom* is over, to make room for others.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.

Of the L I L A C.

OF the *Lilac* there are two sorts, commonly known to the Gardeners by that Name, viz. the *Blue* and the *White*. The Botanists indeed call the *Lilac* by the Name of *Syringa* or *Pipe-tree*, but the Gardeners give the Name of *Syringa* to another Plant; therefore as my Design here is chiefly dedicated to the Use of Gardeners, I shall call every Plant by the Name they know them by, and at the End of my Work endeavour to reconcile the *Botanist* with the *Gardener*, by an Index of Names in *Latin*, *English*, and other Languages now in Use. The *Lilac* then is a Plant which grows to a pretty large Tree, bearing its Bunches of *Blue*, or rather *Purple Blossoms*, like Plumes of Feathers in *May*; I know not any Sight more agreeable than this Tree when it is full of Flowers, and altho' it is very common, is well worth our Propagating. Small Walks of these Trees are very pleasant, and they are no less Ornamental in the Quarters of *Wilderness Works*, especially if the *White* flowering kind be judiciously intermix'd with them. They may be raised by Laying down the young Branches in *March*, or by taking off the *Suckers*, and planting them

them in a light Soil in the same Month, or about September.

S E C T. IV.

Of the *S Y R I N G A*.

THE *Syringa* has two Qualities which were taken Notice of by that Learned and Curious Botanist the late *Bishop of London*, viz. That the *Leaves* tasted like *Green Cucumbers*, and the *Blossoms* had the Odour of *Orange-flowers*; this *Skrub* is propagated as well for *Wilderness Quarters* as for headed Plants, and is often planted in Pots to adorn *Chimnies* in the Summer. They produce their Bunches of fragrant white *Blossoms* in May, and continue *Blowing* for six Weeks. I have not yet try'd to raise them from *Seeds*, nor indeed would it be worth while, seeing how apt the *Root* is to put out *Suckers*, which may with great Ease be taken off about *March* or *September*, and transplanted. The *Syringa* will grow almost any where, and if planted in a shady Place will shoot vigorously, but being much exposed to the Sun, will produce *Flowers* in greater abundance.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

Of the ROSE-TREE and its Kinds.

WE have more Variety of *Roses* propagated by our Gardeners, than of any other flowering *Tree* or *Shrub*; the *Flowers* are most delightful for their agreeable *Odour* and *Beauty*, I have seen one or other of them *Blossoming* for ten Months of the Year, without using any great Art to alter the natural Season of their *Blowing*. The Gardeners distinguish them by the following Names, first the *Cinnamon Rose*, which is the most forward *Blower*; the *Monthly Rose*, and the *Cluster Monthly Rose*, which if they happen to be planted against a warm Wall, will begin to blow about the latter End of *March* or the Beginning of *April*, and continue to produce *Flowers* for almost three Months, and if after they are out of *Flower* they have the *Tops* of their *Branches* prun'd off, we may expect a second Crop of *Roses* from the same *Trees* in *Autumn*, which will continue their *Blossom* almost till *Christmas*, if the Weather be open. The next after these is the *Damask Rose*, which will begin its *Blossom* in *May*, and continue Flowering for above six Weeks. The *Rosamundi* or *York* and *Lancaster Rose*, with the *White*, *Red* and *Yellow Roses*, begin

begin their *Blossom* somewhat later than the *Damask* : And last of all, the *Centifol*, or *Province-Rose*, shews us its surprising *Flowers* ; but besides the several *Sorts* which I have here set down, there are many others which I have not yet seen. That curious and incomparable Patroness of Botany, the late *Dutchess of Beaufort*, has told me of 16 different sorts, which her Grace cultivated in her Gardens at *Badminton* ; but altho' the several sorts of *Roses* differ in their times of *Flowering*, yet are they all propagated after the same manner ; they love a strong holding Ground, and delight so much in moist Places, that they will even grow in Water ; they may either be raised from *Layers* or *Suckers*, the first may be layn down in *September*, and the *Suckers* may be taken from the old *Roots* in that *Month*, or about *March*, and transplanted immediately, before their *Roots*, which have but few *Fibers*, grow dry ; but in case Necessity obliges us to keep them out of the Ground for some time, lay their *Roots* in Water for five or six Hours before *Planting*. The *Rose-Tree* may be either cultivated for the *Quarters of Wilderness Works*, to be planted there among other *Flowering Shrubs*, or trained up into *Standard-Plants for Pots*.

S E C T. VI.

Of the *GUILDER-ROSE*.

THE *Guilder-Rose* bears its Bunches of *White Blossoms* (as big as a large Tennis-Ball in *May*. The *Plant* seldom rises very high, or is capable of being kept in a regular Form, therefore is chiefly propagated for *Wildernesses* or other wild Places; it delights in a holding Land, and may be rais'd from *Suckers* taken from about the old *Root*, either in *March* or *September*.

S E C T. VII.

The *SPANISH BROOM*.

THE *Spanish Broom*, altho' there is no great Beauty in its *Leaves*, yet the *Spikes* of *Yellow Flowers* which it puts forth in *June*, makes it a *Plant* very desirable in our Gardens. It is an irregular *Plant*, by no means to be brought into any Form by the Gardener. It may be planted in *Wilderness Works* with other flowering *Shrubs*, among which it makes a good Show. We may raise it from *Seeds* sown in *March* in light Earth, and also by laying down the tender Branches in the same Month, and cutting them at the
Joynts

Joynts after the manner of *Carnation Layers*; but this last Way is not so certain, and more troublesome than the Raising of them from *Seeds*.

I cannot forbear taking Notice in this Place of the common *English Broom*, and the *Furze-bush*, as Plants well enough worthy our Care; the first to mix with the Shrubs of the Wilderness, and the other to be trained into *Figur'd Plants*; these are both raised from *Seeds* sown in *March*, and will not bear Transplanting after they are one Year old, without great Care. I have seen some *Plants* of the *Furze-bush* cultivated in Gentlemen's Gardens, not any ways inferior to the Beauties of the most valuable *Evergreens*; it is tonfile at the *New*, and in my Opinion exceeds it in one respect, *i. e.* that it *Blossoms* in all Seasons of the Year; and was it not so common, I doubt not but it would be more frequently planted in our Gardens than any other *Evergreen*. If it be kept well cut, it makes most beautiful and impenetrable Hedges.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the LABURNUM.

THE *Laburnum* is an agreeable *Shrub*, or rather a little *Tree*. I have seen it above twenty Foot high, cover'd with
its

its beautiful Strings of yellow Flowers in May and June; and yielding plenty of Fruit which ripens about September; this Plant resists our severest Frosts, and will grow in the most open Exposure, as well as under the Shade of large Trees; It is commonly planted among the other Flowering Shrubs of the Wilderness, and may be easily raised from the Seeds sown in March, and transplanted without Difficulty two Years after it is come up.

S E C T. IX.

Of the M E Z E R E O N.

THE Gardeners know two sorts of *Mazereon*, viz. That with the Red Flower, and the White Flowering sort: The first is common enough in every Garden, but that with the White Flower is rare; they are both of them *Dwarfs*, seldom rising higher than three Foot, but have two Excellencies, which make them more Valuable than much taller Trees; their Stalks are cloathed with the Flowers in January, and the Air is then perfum'd with their delightful Odours; they remain a long while in Blossom, and are afterwards no less beautifully adorn'd with their Fruits. I know no other way of propagating

gating them than by sowing the *Seeds* in *March*, if you can save them from the Devouring Birds which delight in them. I have eat some of the *Berries*, which were not unpleasant to the Taste, but about an Hour after I had swallow'd them, I found an extraordinary Heat in my Throat, which caus'd a violent burning Pain for above twelve Hours. It would be well enough worth our Enquiry, Whether the *Seeds* of all forward blowing *Plants* are not hot, in proportion to those of the *Mexereon*? and, Whether their extraordinary Heat is not one means of their early *Sprouting*? This *Plant* may well enough be introduced into the *Parterre*, as it is a slow Grower, or in *Wilderness Works* for its delightful *Blossoms*, but chiefly into a *Winter Garden*. A *Loamy Soil* is most proper for it.

S E C T. X.

Of the *SPIRÆA FRUTEX*.

THIS *Plant*, known to the Gardeners by the Name of *Spiræa Frutex*, blossoms about *August*, yielding Spikes of Flowers of a Pink colour; the *Sbrub* seldom exceeds 3 Foot in height; it is beautiful in its *Flower*, and is a *Plant* which should not be wanting in a Garden. It may

be propagated from *Suckers* taken off in *March*, and planted in a light *Soil*.

S E C T. XI.

Of the *ARBOR TRUDA*.

THis *Plant* is very common in the most *Southern Parts of Europe*, but I have receiv'd the *Seeds* of it also from *America*, (I think from *Virginia*) I have sown them in *March*, and rais'd great *Numbers* of them, and they are now common enough in most curious *Gardens*. This *Plant* will rise very high, even to equal a pretty large *Tree*, but is more frequently planted against a *Wall* with us, than in the open *Ground*. It bears its beautiful *Rose-colour Blossoms* in *Clusters* about *March* or *April*, even before the *Leaves* are open'd. The late *Learned Bishop of London* eat of the *Flowers* in his *Salads*, and had a very large *Plant* of it against a *Wall* in his *Garden*. The *Plant* is hardy enough to resist our *Frosts*, and I doubt not but would do well in *Wilderness Works*, among other *Flowering Shrubs*. It loves a *Loamy Soil*.

H 2 S E C T.

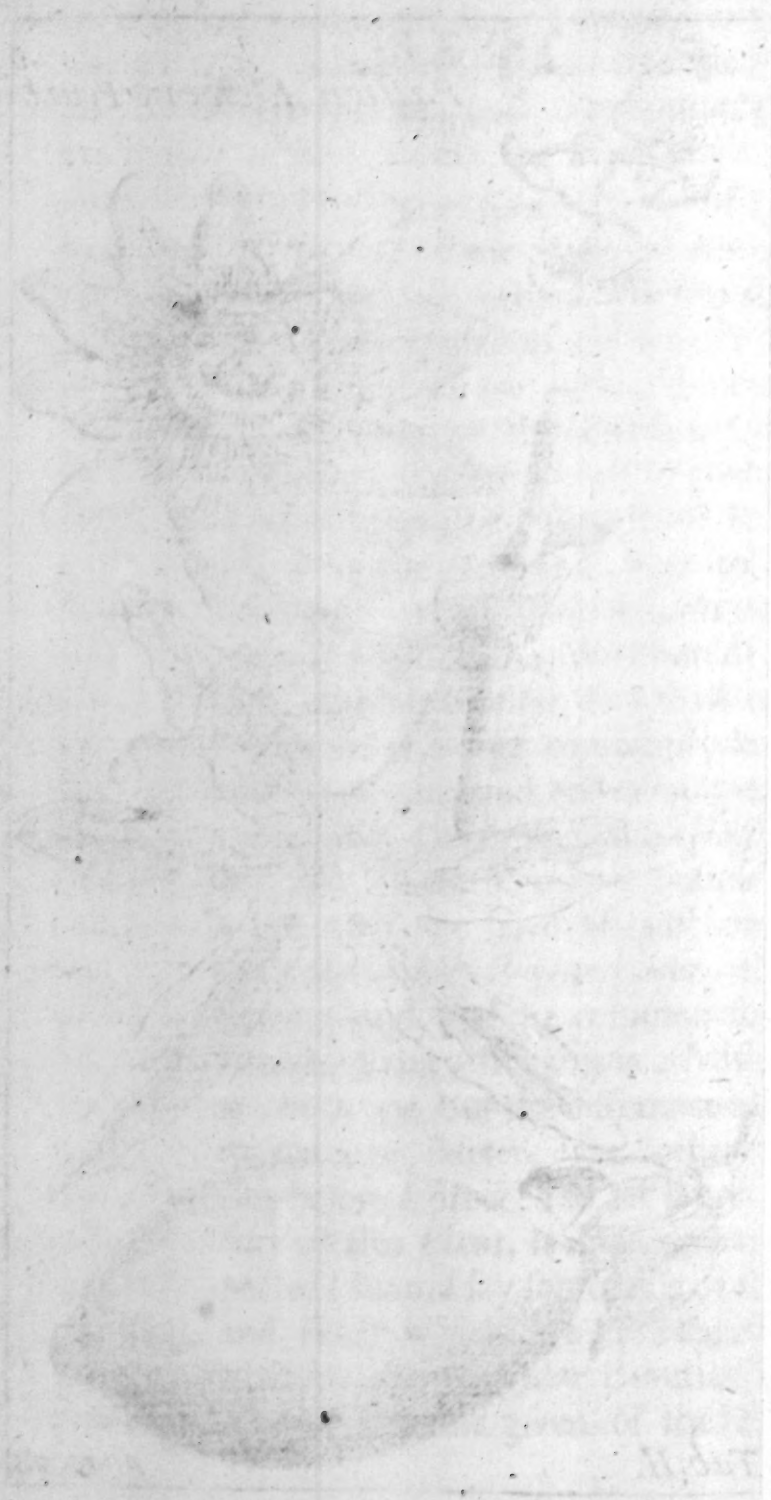
S E C T. XII.

Of the Maracoc, or Passion-Tree.

THere are several sorts of *Passion-Trees*, some of them *Ever-greens*, others *Pardisals*, others dying to the Root every Winter, and others which are annual *Plants*. I have reckon'd near thirty sorts of them at the Physick Garden at *Amsterdam*, where were the greatest Varieties of them that ever I have seen. But as it is not my purpose here to particularise any sort of *Plant* which is not capable of resisting the Weather of our Climate without Shelter, so I shall only take Notice of one sort commonly known to our Gardeners, and endeavour to rectify a Mistake concerning the *Passion-Tree*, which I believe many are possess'd of. It is said that we have at least two hardy kinds of them in *England*, viz. the Fruit-bearing kind, and the common sort which bears no Fruit; but this is a Mistake, they are both one, but the difference of Culture makes one Barren, the other Fruitful. But before I proceed to set down the Culture of this *Plant*, it may perhaps be expected I should say something of the *Flower* and *Fruit* which are so remarkable, as well for their singular Beauties, as for the strange Account given of the *Flower* by the

Passion Flower & Fruit





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the *Spanish Friars*, upon their first Discovery of it in the *West-Indies*. The *Flower* is about 4 Inches over when it is full blown; it has ten white *Petals*, within which are placed round about the bottom of the *Stile* two Rows of *flamineous-like* Threads of a *purple* Colour; the *Stile*, which somewhat resembles the Pedestal of a *Pillar*, divides it self on the Top into three Parts, which turn their Mouths towards the bottom of the *Flower*; they are of the Colour of *Indigo*; besides these three *Tubes*, just below that part of the *Stile* where they unite, are placed five *Stamina*, spreading themselves in a *Star-like* Figure with yellow *Apices* on their Points. At the Foot-stalk of every *Flower* is a *Whirle* or *Clasper*, and to that is join'd the *Leaf* of the *Plant* deeply cut on the Edges. All which see in the *Second Table*, of this Part. It is called the *Passion-Tree*, for that by the Contrivance of the *Friars*, who in a counterfeit Figure of it, when it was first discover'd, added some things wanting in the Natural *Flower*; they made it as it were an Epitome of our Saviour's *Passion*; the Story perhaps as I have it, may not be unacceptable to my Reader. The ten *Petals*, say they, represent the ten *Apostles*, and at the same time put the Question, that there were twelve, but they answer, That *Judas* had hang'd himself, and *Peter* had

had deny'd his Master: The *stamineous-like* Parts, which spread themselves on the Flower, they liken to a *Glory*, and the small *Purple Threads*, which stand round the bottom of the *Stile* is a suppos'd *Crown of Thorns*: The *Stile* which is in the middle of the Flowers, serves them for the *Pillar*, to which they say, the *Jews* bound those Malefactors whom they scourged; and that they may not want any part of the Story, they turn the *Clasper* into a *Cord*, and the *Leaf* into a *Hand*: The three Divisions on the Top of the *Stile*, they turn into three *Nails*, and taking off one of the five *Stamina's* with its *Apex*, calls it a *Hammer*, and the four others remaining makes a *Cross*: the three *Alabastries* at the bottom of the Flower, are said to represent the *three Soldiers* who cast Lots; and the time between the *opening* and *shutting up* of every *Flower* being just *three Days*, is enough to compleat the Story. Thus superstitious Persons, *semper sibi somnium fingunt*. The Old Herbarists have mention'd somewhat of this Story, but I found it mightily improv'd when I was at *Bruxelles*, even beyond what I have here mention'd.

But to proceed to the Culture of this *Plant*; that it may bear Fruit, we must Plant it in very moist and cool Places, where

where it may be continually fed with Water; this I had from the Curious Mr. *Adam Holt*, Gardener to the late Bishop of *London*, who shew'd me a Letter from the *West-Indies*, from whence I learnt it was an Inhabitant of *Swampy* Places. I have since that time seen a Tree of this sort with above Three Hundred ripe Fruits upon it, at Mr. *Green's*, Nursery-Man at *Brentford*, which was planted in Cow-Dung, and had from time to time the place about it renewed with the same cooling Soil. The Fruit were shaped like Lemons, and of the same Colour; they were fill'd with a beautiful red Pulp and Seeds, like the Fruit of the *Pomgranate*, and were not disagreeable to the Taste. But the largest Fruit of this Plant which I have yet seen, was sent some time since to the *Royal Society*, by a Curious Gentleman, I think living some where in the *West* part of *England*, with an Account of his Method of raising them. He had a large Tree against one side of his House, which happening to grow over a drain which went from his Kitchen, and lay so shallow, that the Roots of his *Passion Tree* found their way into it. the Tree then began to produce Fruit,

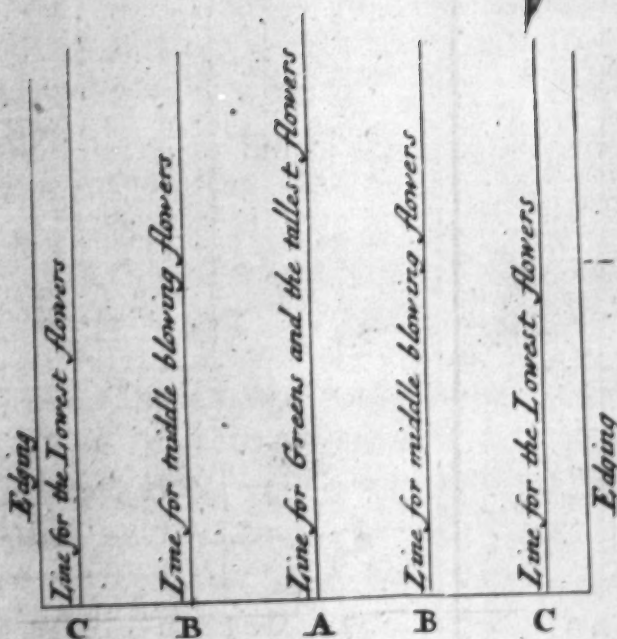
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From these Observations I was inform'd of the most proper way to Cultivate this *Plant* for the Production of its Fruit, and the Directions I have given to several of my Friends to lay Plenty of Cow-Dung about the Roots, and even then to keep it frequently water'd in the Flowering Season, has been sufficient to shew them Fruit enough to satisfy their Curiosity.

We may raise this *Plant* either from the Seeds sown in *March*, or by Layers in the same Month; and every Cutting of it about *May* or *June* will strike Root, if they be planted in fine Earth. It is so quick in its Growth, that I have seen some Branches of it about 18 Foot long in one Summer, and is so hardy that the most severe Frosts of our Climate will not destroy the Roots, altho' perhaps the *Plant* to all appearance has perish'd above Ground. In the last great Frost I began to despair of two very large *Plants*, which stood abroad, and were even cut down to the Ground, without hope of Recovery; but the *May* following, from the Fibres only which remain'd, there sprung up above 50 small *Plants* from each Root.

The Flower of the Tulip Tree

Fig 1



Tree. Tab: III.^d

Fig I

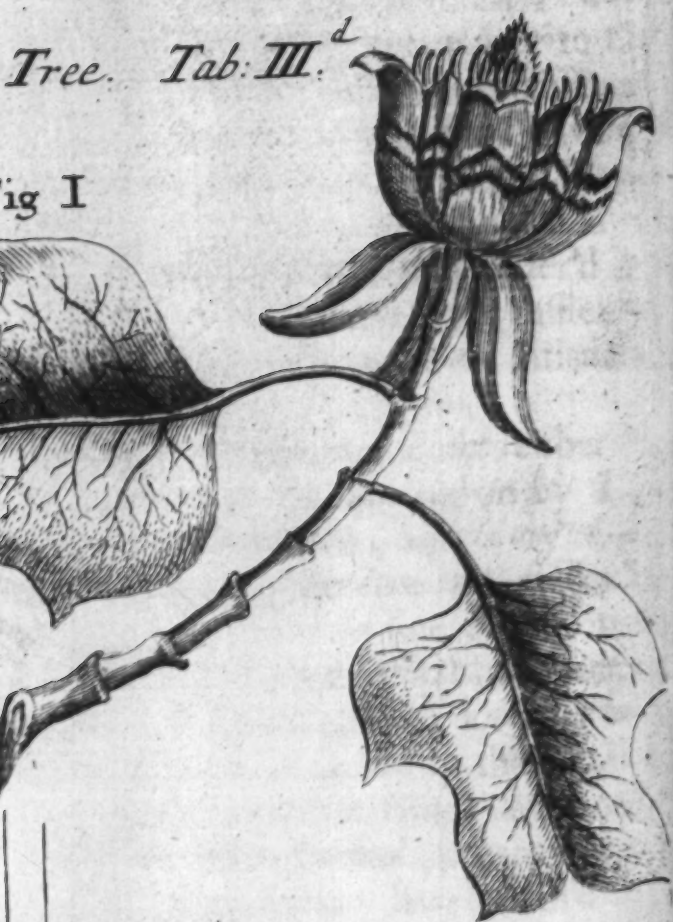
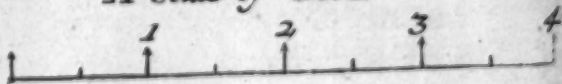


Fig II

*A Bed Divided into five
parts to be planted after
The manner directed in the
Last Chapter of this part.*

Edging

A Scale of Feet



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S E C T. XIII.

Of the *SENNA*.

THERE are several kinds of *Senna*, distinguish'd by various Names among the Gardeners, but there are only two Sorts of them which are commonly known, and made use of, *viz.* the *Scorpion Senna*, the *Bladder Senna*; the first is, in my Opinion, the most beautiful and deserving of our Care, the *Blossoms* shewing themselves as well in Autumn as in the Spring Season; they both make pretty *Shrubs* for Wilderness Works, and may be propagated for that Use, either by Sowing the *Seeds* towards the latter End of *March*, or by *Laying* down the tender *Twigs* in the Earth in *April* or *May*, which soon strike *Root*, and may be transplanted without Difficulty. They love a *Loamy Earth*, and grow well in the *Shade*.

S E C T. XIV.

Of the *TULIP-TREE*.

I Have already said something of this *Tree* at the beginning of this Chapter, especially concerning that now growing at my Lord *Peterborough's*. It is a *Plant* of the *Wood*, and will not prosper abroad in a more open *Exposure*, which

I repeat, because it is seldom that our Gardeners regard that Nicety in the Cluture of *New Plants*. The *Tulip Tree* should be set among such *Trees* as are design'd for Groves, it will rise to as great Height as any of our Timber *Trees*. Its *Leaves* are somewhat like those of the *Maple*, and its *Flowers*, which begin to open in *July*, are only found at the Extremities of the Branches. They have some small Resemblance of a *Tulip*, but not enough, I think, to give the Name to the *Tree*. The *Petals* are of a Yellow Colour, somewhat variegated with Vermillion; the *Fruit*, which succeeds them, is like the *Cones* of the *Fir-Tree*, but does not come to Perfection in *England*; however, as we frequently receive good Seeds of it from *Virginia* and *Carolina*, I shall give my Reader an experienc'd Method of raising them, for it is very difficult to propagate them from Layers. The Ingenious Mr. *Adam Holt*, having receiv'd some of the *Cones* of the *Tulip-Tree* from *Virginia*, sow'd the Seeds of them in Pots about *August*, and set them under Shelter all the Winter, the Spring following they came up without the Help of a hot Bed. This time of Sowing the Seeds is necessary to be observed, for I have often try'd them in the Spring, but could not raise them at

at that Season. The young *Plants* may be transplanted into single Pots at two Years Growth, and must have Shelter in the Winter for the first nine Years at least, 'till they have Strength enough to resist the Severity of our Frost; they may then be planted in the Natural Ground, as I have directed, but rather in a sandy Soil than any other.

S E C T. XV.

Of the P O M G R E N A T E.

WE know two Sorts of this *Plant*, viz. that with the single Flower, and the double Blossom Kind; they are both hardy enough to withstand the Severities of our Winters, and are propagated by laying down the young Shoots in *March*. The Blossoms of each of them are of a most beautiful Scarlet Colour, the single ones setting frequently for Fruit, and sometimes ripening with us. I have seen some headed *Plants* of each sort, but I rather advise them to be planted in Hedges or Wilderiness Works; where they may be in less Danger of the *Knife* or *Sheers*. Some have made *Arbours* of them, which have been extreamly pleasant. These *Plants* love a light Soil, and may be transplanted either in the Spring or Autumn Season.

S E C T. XVI.

Of the ALTHEA-FRUTEX.

WE find two Sorts of this Plant (commonly) in the Gardens, differing from each other in the Colour of their Flowers, the one White, and the other Purple; they may be propagated from Layers in *September*, or Suckers taken from about the Roots at that time, and likewise from the Seeds sown in *March*, and are used chiefly in Wilderness Works. The Blossoms appear in *May* in great Numbers, and afford a delightful Prospect; they will grow in any Soil with little Trouble to the Gardener.

S E C T. XVII.

Of the Double-blossom'd Virgin-bower, the Maxechitl or Scarlet-Jasmine, Perwinckle, and French-Willow.

THE first of these, *i. e.* the *Virgins-bower*, may be raised from Layers in *September*, and some say from Cuttings likewise; the Flowers are of a Violet Colour, and appear in great Numbers, almost covering the Plant; it loves a light Soil, and as it is of a twining Nature, must be supported with Stakes. It may either be planted against a Wall, or set among

among the other flowering Inhabitants of the Wilderness.

The *Maxeheritl*, or *Scarlet Jasmine*, is by some Gardeners call'd the *Trumpet Flower*; it is also a twining Plant like the former, and may be raised either from *Layers* or *Cuttings* in *September*; the *Flowers*, which it produces in abundance about *May* or *June*, are rather of an *Orange* Colour than a *Scarlet*; it is commonly planted against Walls, tho' I am apt to believe it might maintain it self in Wilderness Works, or more open Places. This also loves a light *Soil*, and frequent Waterings in the Summer Season.

There are several sorts of *Perwinkle* cultivated by the Gardeners; it is a creeping Plant, easily striking Root, if it be lay'd in the Earth about *March*, or will grow of *Cuttings* planted in *September*. Its pretty *Blue Flowers* makes an agreeable Show in the Summer; this Plant indeed hardly deserves the Name of a *Sbrub*, but as it is not strictly of the *Herbaceous Race*, I take the Liberty to speak of it in this Chapter, and because, when it is ty'd up to Stakes, it may very well be reckon'd a fit Companion for *Flowering Sbrubs*; this, with the rest, may be planted in *Wilderness Works*, and in *Pots* (for the Ornament of *Parterres*) to prevent the too great Increase of its *Suckers*, which would

would be apt to over-run the Borders. It delights in moist Ground and Shade.

The *French Willow* is also one of the Dwarfs of this Chapter, and is rather a greater Increaser than the former, producing incredible Numbers of *Suckers* about the *Root*, which may be taken off and transplanted, either in the *Spring* or *Autumn* Seasons; if we plant it in *Wilderness Works*, it will soon over-spread the Ground, but if it be desired in the *Parterre* for the sake of its pretty *Pink-colour Flowers*, the *Roots* must be confin'd in *Pots*.

Thus I think I have mentioned every sort of *Flowering Shrub* and *Tree* known to the Gardeners, and have given such Directions for their *Culture* and *Management* in Gardens, as I have my self experienced. I might indeed have added to them the *Berberry* and *Almond*, which produce such agreeable *Flowers*; but as those *Trees* are chiefly celebrated for the *Fruits* they bear, so I shall not take any further Notice of them till I speak of *Fruits* in General. I shall conclude this Chapter with taking Notice once more, that every one of the *Flowering Shrubs* I have mentioned, may be cultivated in *Garden-Pots*, and so placed from time to time, as they *blossom*, in the Borders; by which Method a Gardener may change the

the Face of his *Parterre* every Week, and supply it constantly with fresh Beauties.



CHAP. VI.

Of Perannual Flowers, the tallest Flowers.

I Intend in this Chapter to speak of such Flowers as remain for many Years in the Ground, Growing, Blossoming, and Increasing; and as they are most of them such as will rise to a considerable Height, and therefore the most proper to be planted in the middle of Borders, and chiefly in large Gardens. I shall set down, as near as I can remember, their several Heights, and recommend that they be planted in Places proportionable to their several Altitudes, that if it is possible one may not find such intollerable Mistakes as are frequently committed in many Places, of planting Dwarfs in the midst of a Border, and some of the most Gigantick Kinds of Flowers for *Edgings*; but that in the planting a Border or Bed of Flowers, we may judiciously mix the several sorts, so as to have not only some of them in Blossom every Month of the Year, but that they may be so disposed as to appear gradually
one

one above the other, and add Beauty to each other by their Variety of Colours; for which end I shall add a Figure of a Bed of Earth 4 Foot wide, divided in the manner I propose, and set down the proper *Flowers* allotted for each Division of it, when I have mentioned the several Sorts, and their Culture.

S E C T. I.

Of the *HOLTHOCKS*.

THIS Plant, as it is always rais'd from *Seeds*, so are the *Flowers* commonly different from each other. I have seen about 10 several Sorts of them in one Garden, which if the System of the *Generation* of *Plants* be true, may happen from accidental Coupling of one with the other; their *Flowers* are commonly double, and so cannot perhaps be very easily impregnated with other *Farina* than their own, otherwise we might have had many more Varieties of them; however as they are, they neither want Beauty nor Stature, seldom bearing their Flower Stems less than six Foot high from the Ground, which are commonly garnish'd with their Rose-like *Blossoms* above half their Height. Their *Seeds* are sown in *March* in the natural *Earth*, and tho' they do not lie long in the Ground before they come up, yet they

they produce no *Flowers* till the following Year. They may be transplanted about *September* or *March*, and will begin to Flower in *July* or *August*; they require a rich Earth, and frequent waterings in the Summer, to make them large. These remain good several Years, and may for their Duration, as well as their Magnitude, take place among the Flowering Shrubs in Wilderness Works, or be planted in Lines in Avenues of Trees, where Cattle cannot come to destroy them; sometimes in the most remote or open parts of large Gardens, where their *Red, White, Purple* or *Black* Flowers afford a beautiful Prospect. They dye to the Ground every Winter, and shoot out again the following Spring, and I am inform'd that some have increas'd them by parting their Roots in *March*.

S E C T. II.

Of the Per-annual Sun-Flower.

THIS Plant blossoms about the same time with the former, and will bear its *Flower Stems* near six Foot high, if it be encouraged with rich Earth, and well water'd in the Summer Months. The *Yellow Flowers* which it produces resembling so many *Stars*, are very delightful, but are not so large as those of the *Annual kind*. It may be Propagated from
K Seed

Seed sown in *March*, or *Slips* of the *Root* taken off at that time, and transplanted. The *Summer Shoots* of this *Plant*, like those of the former, always perish at the Approach of *Winter*, and are succeeded by others in the following *Spring*. It will grow in the *Shade* and almost any *Soil*, and is even capable of resisting the *Smoak* of *London*; where it is often Cultivated in *Pots*. It may be planted as a *Companion* with the *Hollyhock*.

S E C T. III.

Of the Asters or Starworts.

THE Curious Botanists reckon about twenty sorts of *Starworts*, and I think I have seen the Figures of about 15 different kinds of them. Their several Names and Descriptions would be tedious to my Reader: And since they are all Propagated after the same manner, the mentioning only of two Sorts, which I esteem to be preferable to the rest, may suffice for the Instruction of any Planter.

That Sort which is the tallest of the two which I shall recommend; is known to the Gardeners by the Name of the *October Flower*, it bears its *Purple Flowers* about *October*, upon *Stalks* of about 4 Foot from the Ground, and is not inferiour in its Beauty to any Flower of the *Spring*. I cannot forbear taking Notice in this place, that

that the Flowers of the Autumn Season are inclining to the darker Degrees of Colour, this and other *Asters*, which blow late, produce *Purple Blossoms*, the *Saffron Crocus* has *Purple Flowers*, and the Autumn *Cyclamen* is tending to that Colour; *Stock-July-Flowers*, which Blossom about the end of the Year, are all inclining to *Purple*; and the *Colchicums* likewise, which are Autumn-blowing Flowers, are stain'd with the same Colour. I think it would be well worth the Enquiry of the Curious, whether this *Purple* which reigns in the Autumn among Flowers, does not proceed from the Quality of the Earth at that time, whose purest Juices are then exhausted. But to return to the Culture of this *Aster*, or *October-Flower*, it is so apt to Increase in its Roots, that without it be confin'd in Pots, either as I have directed for the foregoing *Plants*, or as a most Curious and Learned Gentleman in the Art of Gardening, *Samuel Reynardson Esq*; of *Hillingdon*, has been used to Plant it (in Pots without bottoms,) it will quickly over-run the Ground; every *Slip* taken from the Root in *March* will grow in any Soil or Exposure, and make a good Show that Year. It is a fit Companion for the tallest Flowers.

The *Italian Starwort* is the other Sort which I would recommend to the Gardener, it produces its Purple Flowers in *August* and *September*, upon Stalks of a bout two Foot high, this may be managed like the former; but as it is of a lower Stature, should be planted in lesser Gardens, and smaller Works than the other.

S E C T. IV.

Of the Everlasting P E A.

THIS Plant is likewise *Per-Annual*, and may very well be placed among the tallest *Plants*; it is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, but does not Blossom till the second Year after sowing. The Flowers which are of a *Peach-bloom* Colour, continue Blowing for above two Months. Doctor *Grew* tells us, that the Blossoms of this Plant, if they are steep'd some time in Spirits of Wine will produce a fine liquid *Blue* Colour, equal to that of *Ultra Marine*. The Plant, will hardly bear transplanting, without great Care to put it immediately in the Earth; the proper Season for it is *March*, or so soon as the *Haulm* is wither'd. As it is *Carot-rooted* it delights in Sandy Soil, and should be planted either near a Tree, or
some

some Hedges where it may have Support; it will grow about eight Foot high, if it be tyed to a Stake.

S E C T V.

Of the *Campanula Piramidalis* and *Canterbury Bells*.

OF the *Campanula Piramidalis* there are two Sorts, one bearing *Blue*, the other *White* Flowers, upon Stalks which are sometimes near six Foot high. Both those kinds have been chiefly Cultivated in Pots for the adorning of Chimneys in the Summer Months, but they will grow very well in the natural Ground, if the Slips about three Roots are parted in *March*. They delight in Sandy Soil, and are very proper Ornaments for the middle Row of Flowers in large Borders; they Blossom in *July* and *August*.

The *Canterbury-Bells* have Blossoms of a deeper Blue than those of the *Campanula Piramidalis*; the Flower-stems are commonly about three Foot high, so that this Plant is proper for the middle of Borders in large Gardens; it is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, but does not Blossom till the second Year after sowing; the time of removing the seedling Plants is either in *August*, or the *March* after they are come up.

S E C T.

S E C T. VI.

Of the PRIMROSE-TREE.

THE *Primrose-Tree*, so call'd by the Gardeners because the Blossoms are somewhat like those of the common *Primrose* in Smell, Shape, and Colour, the Flower-stems will sometimes rise near three Foot high, and produces Flowers in *June*, the Seed is ripe about *August*, and must be sown in the Natural Ground in *March* towards the latter end of the Month. The Seedling *Plants* will not Blossom till the second Year, therefore should be sown in a Nursery, and the young *Plants* removed to proper places the *August*, after they are come up. This *Plant* also is proper for the middle of Borders in large Gardens, and will grow in any Soil.

S E C T. VII.

Of the LILLYS and MARTAGONS.

ALtho' the *Lilly* and *Martagon* are properly bulbous Rooted *Plants*, yet for their Extraordinay Stature above all other Bulbs that I know, shall place 'em among the Giants of this Chapter, and besides, as their Roots flourish the better for remaining constantly in the Ground, I think they may well enough take place
among

among the *Plants* I am now describing. The *Lillys*, are what I shall first examine, of which there are many kinds, viz. the *Common White Lillys*, the *Double-Blossom'd White Lilly*, the *Strip'd Lilly*, the *Orange Lilly*, and that kind which produces *Bulbs* upon its Flower Stalks. These *Lillys* are all of them propagated after the same manner, by parting their *Roots* when the *Leaves* are vacant about *July* or in *August*; they all of them blow about the same time, in *May* and *June*, upon Flower Stems of 3 Foot high, or thereabout, and equally delight in open *Sandy Soil*; they are very proper *Plants* for the middle of Borders in great Gardens, or to be planted under Hedges in long Walks, except the *strip'd White Lilly*, which is yet Rariety enough to deserve a Place in the nicest, and even the smallest Garden: But of these separately.

First, the *White Lillys*, whether with single or double Flowers, have no other difference than in the make of their Blossoms; that with *Single Flowers* is in my Opinion preferable to the other, which is call'd the *Double Blossom*; the *First* has large perfect Flowers in good Quantities, and the *other* mis-shapen Blossoms without any other Desert than their Novelty. What is call'd the *Strip'd White Lilly* differs only from the Common Sort with single Blossoms,

Blossoms, in having its *Leaves* curiously *Edged* with a *Cream Colour*; it is so Beautiful in the Winter, that few of the gayest *Plants* exceed it.

The *Orange Lilly*, so call'd from the Colour of its Flowers is very Ornamentat in Gardens, and a very proper Companion for the *White Lilly*, and makes an agreeable Mixture with it; and the other, which bears its *Bulbs* on the Flower-Stalks, is very desirable for its beautiful Red Flowers, as well as for its singular way of producing its Increase. It would be well worth our Enquiry, from whence these *Bulbs* have their rise, whether they do not proceed from *Female Blossoms* impregnated by the *farina* of the *Flowers*; I own it is a Case which I have not yet duly consider'd, but I hope I shall be able to give a better Account of it, when I have examin'd it more strictly; and I could wish every curious Reader would communicate his Observations upon cases of this kind, directed for me at Mr. *Mears's* the Publisher of these Papers, that by a mutual Correspondence of Curious Men, many Mysteries in Planting might perhaps be discover'd and brought to light, for the Profit and Pleasure of Mankind, which is the chief End I aim at in these Papers.

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The *Martagons*, called by some Gardeners, *Turks Turbants*, or *Curl'd Lillies*, differ from the *Lillies* I have already mentioned in the Frame and Order of their *Flowers*; the *Blossoms* of the *Martagons* hang downward, and have their *Petals*, or *Flower-leaves*, curl'd or turn'd up, which the *Lillies* have not; but the *Roots*, *Flower-stems* and *Leaves* are not unlike those of the *Lilly*; and in respect to their Culture are order'd in the same manner, and love a light Sandy Soil. They most of them blow about two Foot high, except the *Virginian Martagon*, which is commonly three Foot in its Flower-stem; their *Flowers* are of several Colours, some *Yellow*, others *Scarlet*, and variously spotted, but the *Virginian* Kind far exceeds all the others for its beautiful *Flowers*, and is found but in few Places. They are all of them proper for *Parterres*.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the FOXGLOVE.

THE curious Gardeners cultivate three sorts of *Foxgloves*; the first or tallest sort they call *Iron-colour'd Foxglove*, the other two are distinguish'd likewise by the Colours of their *Flowers*, viz. the *Purple* and the *White*; they are all of them rais'd from *Seed* sown in *March*, but do

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not *Blossom* 'till the second Year after *Sowing*, the *Flowers* commonly appear in *May* and *June*. The first blows about 4 or 5 Foot high, the other two about 3 Foot. These *Plants* delight in the *Shade*, and thrive well in a *Loamy Soil*.

S E C T. IX.

Of Mulleins and Moth Mulleins.

THese kinds of *Plants* are very rampant, and therefore very proper Companions for the others of this Chapter, few of them *Blossoming* lower than four Foot, but some six Foot high, they are all raised from *Seeds* sown in *Autumn*; or if *Conveniency* will not permit at that time, *March* will serve; they delight in sandy *Soil* and shady *Places*; and altho' they are most of them wild *Plants*, yet the beautiful *Spikes* of *Flowers* which they produce in the *Summer*, renders them worthy our *Regard*. There are many kinds of them bearing *Flowers* of different *Colours*, some *White*, others *Yellow*, *Red*, *Brown*, *Purple*, *Black* and *Green*, so that I see no reason why they should not be cultivated among other tall *Plants* in large *Gardens*. They *Blossom* the second Year after *Sowing*.

S E C T.

S E C T. X.

Of the *ACANTHUS*.

THIS *Plant* is very rarely found in the Gardens about *London*, and I do not remember to have seen it in above four Gardens in *England*, notwithstanding its Curiosity and easy Culture. The *Flowers* appear in *June* upon Stalks of above two Foot high, they are shap'd like the *Blossoms* of the *Foxglove*, and are of a *Peach-Bloom* Colour; the *Leaves* of the *Plant* also are not without their Beauties, full of Thorns as any *Thistle*, and prettily variegated. The *Seeds* must be sown in *March*, but will not blossom until the 2d or 3d Year; they love a sandy *Soil* and Shade.

S E C T. XI.

Of the *White Hellebore*.

THERE are two Kinds of the *White Hellebore*, one with *Redish Black Flowers*, and the other with *Greenish Flowers*; the first blossoms in *May*, and the other the following Month; the *Leaves*, *Roots* and *Stature* of both Kinds, are much alike; both having curl'd plated *Leaves*, and blossoming about four Foot high. The *Leaves* are of themselves a pretty Ornament, and the large Spikes of their *Flowers*

are surprizingly beautiful for their odd Colours; they both die to the *Root* in *Winter*, and are propagated from Off-sets parted in *March*, and planted in a rich light *Soil*. These *Plants* are proper for large Gardens, and with them I shall conclude this Chapter, and proceed to treat of such *Flowers* as are less rampant, and take up less Room in Gardens.



CHAP. V.

Of middle-siz'd Per-annual Flowers.

IN this Chapter I shall mention such *Per-annual Flowers* as are of middle Stature, and less rampant than the former, and consequently are proper Inhabitants for smaller Gardens; the first I shall treat of is the *Valerian*, and its Kinds.

SECT. I.

Of the VALERIAN.

THere are three *Plants* known to the Gardeners by the Name of *Valerian*, and distinguish'd from one another as follows, *Dodineus's* or *Red Valerian*, *Garden* or *White Valerian*, and the *Greek Valerian*; all these blossom about the same time

time of the Year, in *May* and *June*, and may be raised from *Seeds* sown in *March*. The first, i. e. the *Red Valerian*, is of less Duration than the other two, it blossoms about two Foot high, bearing great Quantities of small *Red Flowers* : I have not try'd whether it is increas'd by parting the *Roots*, but have propagated many *Plants* of the other Kinds that way in *March*. The *Garden Valerian* blossoms about the height of the former, bearing Tufts of *White Flowers*, and has this Quality which is found in the first, that the *Root* when it is broken, yields an agreeable Odour. The third sort, or *Greek Valerian*, blossoms about a Foot high, bearing pale *Blue Flowers* in Bunches on the top of its Flower-Stems. This is a fibrous-rooted Plant, very easily encreas'd by Slips. I have seen this sort with variegated Leaves common enough in several Gardens.

S E C T. II.

Of the Per-annual Cyanus, or Blue-bottle.

THIS Plant is either raised from *Seeds*, or propagated from *Slips* taken from the *Root* in *March*; the *Flowers* are valuable, chiefly for their fair *Blue Colour*, which is the most rare of any other in the *Flowers of Plants*; the Flower Stalks are commonly about two Foot high, blossoming

ing in *May* and *June*; and frequently in *Autumn*; this *Plant* loves a light natural *Soil*, and an open *Exposure*.

S E C T. III.

Of the Monks-Hood, or Blue Helmet-Flower.

THIS *Flower* is very common in the *Gardens* remote from *London*, but in those near the *City* it is rarely found; the *Flowers* are of a deep *Blue*, and of a surprizing Make; they appear upon *Stalks* of about two *Foot* high in *May* and *June*, and are so poisonous, that I have heard the eating only 6 or 7 of the *Blossoms* in a *Salad*, has kill'd a *Gentleman* in *France*, who was not apprised of their evil *Quality*; it is said that where they grow wild, no *Cattle* will touch them; and that the sort of *Insect* natural to this *Plant*, is an *Antidote* against the *Biting* of all venomous *Creatures*; we may propagate this *Flower* by parting the *Roots* in *March*. It delights in a *Loamy Soil*, and *Shade*.

S E C T. IV.

Of the ROSE-CAMPION.

THERE are three Sorts of *Rose-Campion* cultivated in our *Gardens*, the *Red* and *White-flowering* Kinds, and the *Red*

Red Double Blossom, they all of them blow about a Foot and half high in *June* and *July*; the first two Sorts are raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or from *Slips* taken from the Root at that time; and the Double Blossom kind, which produces no Seed, is only propagated by *Slips* in the same Month; this last is a desirable Plant for the extraordinary Colour of its Flowers, which is the most dazling Red I have ever seen. A Loamy Soil and open Exposure is the most proper for them.

S E C T. V.

Of the Double-Flower'd R O C K E T.

THE Gardeners know two sorts of double *Rockets*, the *White Flowering* sort, and that with the *Flesh-Colour* Flowers; they both blow in *May* upon Stalks of about a Foot and half high; the *White Flowering* kind is more esteem'd than the other, and more commonly found in Gardens, these are propagated from *Slips* taken from about the Root, and planted in *March* in Loamy Soil, they delight in an open Exposure.

S E C T.

S E C T. VI.
Of *BATCHELORS-BUTTONS*.

THE Flower call'd by the Gardeners the *Bachelors-Buttons*, is of two kinds, I mean only such as are cultivated in Gardens, for there are other sorts of them which grow wild, and bear only ragged single Flowers, and are not thought worthy our Care. These double Flowering kinds are only different from each other in the Colour of their Flowers, the one Red and the other White; the first is common enough in most Gardens, but the White is more rarely found; they produce their Blossoms in *June* and *July*, upon Stalks of two Foot high. These Plants love Shade and a Loamy Soil, and are propagated by parting the Roots in *March*.

S E C T. VII.
Of the *SCARLET-LYCHNIS*.

THE *Scarlet-Lychnis* is a Plant so Beautiful, that it cannot well be wanting in our Garden; the *Single-Flowering* sort, as well as the *Double* kind, are both very delightful to the Eye, they bear their *Trusses* of *Scarlet Flowers* upon Stalks somewhat more than two Foot high in *June* and *July*, and are so much esteem'd, especially

especially the *double sort*, that Gardeners usually cultivate them in Pots for the nicest Quarters of their Gardens, or to set in Chimneys in the Summer: This *double kind* is increas'd by slipping the Root in *March*, and that with the *single Flower* may be propagated after the same manner, or raised in that Month from Seeds, which I think blossom the first Year: They love an open Exposure, and a light natural Soil.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the SWEET WILLIAM.

OF this Plant there are two Sorts with *single Flowers*, and a *double Kind*, commonly cultivated in Gardens; the *single ones* differ only in the Colour of their Flowers, the one has *Trusses* of Blossoms variegated with Red and White; and the other, Clusters of Flowers of a deep Crimson Colour. These two bear their Blossoms in *June* and *July*, upon Stalks of two Foot high; and the *double flowering* Kind produces its beautiful red Flowers in the same Months upon shorter Stems. The first two Kinds, *viz.* those with the *single Flowers*, may be rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*, and will blossom the second Year; but the *double sort* is only propagated from Slips taken near the Root about *March* or *April*, and planted in a

Loamy Earth, which they delight in. The others may be also increas'd after the same manner, or may be lay'd down in the Earth like *Carnation Layers*.

S E C T. IX.

Of the *CARNATION* or *JULY-FLOWER*, *Vulg.* *GILLFLOWER*, and *PINKS* their several Kinds.

THis admirable Flower is of all others the most delightful, as well for the agreeable Scent as for its beautiful Colours; the Varieties of it are hardly to be number'd, every Year producing new Sorts of it from Seeds. The Gardeners divide it into Five Classes, which they distinguish by the Name of *Picketees*, *Painted Ladies*, *Beazarts*, *Flakes*, and *Flames*: The Flowers of the *Picketees* are always of a white Ground, *spotted* or *pounced* (as they call it) with *Red* or *Purple*: The *Painted Ladies* have their *Petals* tinged on the upper Side, either with *Red* or *Purple*, and the under Side of their Flower-leaves is plain White; the Flowers of the *Beazarts* are strip'd, or variegated with four distinct Colours; the *Flakes* are of two Colours only, and those always strip'd; and the *Flames* have a red Ground always strip'd with black or very dark Colours. Each of these *Tribes* is very numerous, but the *Picketees* chiefly,

ly, of which I have seen above one Hundred different sorts in one Garden, every one distinguish'd by the *Name* or *Title* of some Person of *Note* or *Quality*. The *Florists* likewise mark the Properties of these Flowers by the Shape of their *Flower Pods*; that Race of them which blow without bursting are call'd *long podded* Flowers; and the other, whose *Petals* cannot contain themselves within the Bounds of the *Chalyx*, are call'd *round podded* Flowers. I have measur'd the Blossoms of some of the last Kinds above four Inches over, but have heard of some that were larger. These Flowers are not of any certain height, some of them blowing near four Foot, and others not two Foot high, and the Times of their Flowering is also as uncertain as their Stature, some of them beginning their Blossoms in *June*, others not till near *August*; but this happens from the different Seasons of sowing the Seed; those which are put into the Ground about *March* will blow sooner than those sown in *May*; altho' they do not blossom till the second Year; however, the height of their *Bloom* is about the Middle of *June*, and it is then the *Florists* have their grand Assembly, to shew their Varieties and name their new Curiosities. These Flowers are propagated either from Seeds or Layers, and as they are so particularly admir'd by all

Lovers of a Garden, I shall be the more exact in the Method of their Culture: First then, to begin with their *Seeds* and Manner of Sowing them; my Reader may remember that in the second Chapter of my first Part, concerning the Generation of Plants, I have endeavour'd to explain how the *Dust* of one Flower will impregnate and enliven the *Seeds* of another, and that from that accidental Coupling the *Seeds* are so chang'd, as to produce Plants with Blossoms varying from those of the Mother-plant. I have likewise shewn why double Flowers seldom bear Seed, which I conjecture is because the *Male Parts* in them are either not perfect, or else are confin'd from Action by the Multiplicity of the *Petals*. This Consideration leads me to advise the Curious Florists to plant of every good sort of his double *Carnations* in Beds on a Line in the Middle, and on each Side of them to set at least two Rows of single ones of choice Colours, and among them some Plants of *Sweet William*, and of the *China* or *Indian Pinks*, which have such Varieties of odd Colours in them, as I shall mention hereafter. The *China Pinks* and the *Sweet Williams*, bearing single Flowers, as well as the single *Carnations*, may have Opportunities of communicating their *Farina* into the Cells of the double ones, and set their

their Seeds, which if they do, we shall not only gather a larger Quantity than we could otherwise expect, but likewise be assur'd of great Varieties from them. If we have good Fortune enough to find the *Seed-Vessels* begin to swell, we must guard them carefully against two Evils, *Earwigs* and *Wet*; the first may be destroy'd by hanging Hoggs-Hoofs, the Bowls of Tobacco-Pipes, or Lobsters Claws, on the Tops of the Sticks which support the Flowers, and killing the Vermin, which will lodge in them, every Morning. And to preserve the swelling *Fruit* from rotting by too much *Wet*, shelter the Flowers with little Basons or Trenchers, which will likewise serve to keep off the too great Heat of the Sun, which would hinder their Growth. With this Care you may expect to find the *Seeds* ready to gather towards the latter end of *September*; this Work must be done when the Weather is dry, if possible, least after all our Pains they grow mouldy and decay. Gather the Seeds with the Stalks they grow upon, and let them remain in that State expos'd to the Sun through a Glas for a Month or two, without opening any of the *Husks* or *Seed-Vessels* till the Time they are to be sown, which according to my Opinion is best done in *April* in the following Compost.

Take

Take two Load of sandy Loam (as the Gardeners call it) or of my Medium Soil, to which add one Load of well consumed Melon Earth; sift these well together, and let your Heap lie for a time, to mellow, then sift it a second time, either to sow the *Carnation* Seeds in, or to plant your *Layers* or *Roots* of them upon. Having fill'd your Pots with this Earth, and smooth'd it on the top, sprinkle on your *Seeds*, and covering them half an Inch with the same Compost, press it gently with a Board, and let them stand exposed to the Weather, the Seed will be up in about three Weeks, and the young *Plants* big enough to transplant into Beds the *July* following; they must be set about ten Inches distant from one another, and shaded from the Sun with Matts for about three Weeks, uncovering them every Evening for the Benefit of the refreshing Dews. The second Year after Sowing you may expect many Varieties from the seedling Plants, and 'tis in this the great Pleasure of Gardening consists. Whatever Rarities you find in this Nursery, must be laid down so soon as possible, by cutting half thro' a *Joynt* and splitting the *Internode* upwards half way to the other *Joynt* above it; then must the wounded Part be bury'd in the Earth, and fasten'd down with a Hook of Wood, till it strikes Root, and can shift for its self, which

which will be in two Months time, if the Earth be light. But as the time of laying down the *Layers* of the Seedlings is uncertain, in that we cannot know which are deserving of that Trouble; therefore I shall take notice, that the most proper Season for this Work is in *July*, so soon as the *Layers* are big enough for that Operation, that they may get *Roots* betimes to be taken from their Stocks, and transplanted early in the Autumn, where they are to remain all Winter. Tho' some rather chuse to leave them on the old *Roots* till *March*, before they transplant them; but that I cannot approve of, because I have experienced, that the Removal of these *Flowers* in the Spring often endangers them, and makes them blow late and weak; whereas on the contrary, if when we take of the *Layers* in Autumn, we then plant them either in the Pots or Borders where they are to blow, we are certain of their Blossoming somewhat earlier, and much stronger; and besides, their *Increase* or *Layers* will be in a fit Condition to lay down betimes. However, whether we plant out these *Flowers* in Autumn or in the Spring, it will be necessary to acquaint the Planter that they should be shaded or defended from the Sun for a Fortnight after Planting, and during the Winter should always be
nigh

nigh some Place of Shelter in case of severe Frosts. It remains now for me to say something of the *Blowing* of a *Flower* as it is practised by the most Ingenious *Florists*; about *April*, when the *Flower-stems* begin to put forth, (or *Spindle*, as the *Gardeners* term it) we must place by each *Flower* a straight Stick of about four Foot long, and tie the *Spindles* to it as they shoot: So soon as the *Flower-buds* appear, leave only one of the largest upon each *Flower-stem* to *blossom*, about ten Days before the *Flowers* open themselves, the *round podded* Kinds will begin to crack their *Husks* on one side, then must the careful *Gardener*, with a fine *Needle*, split or open the *Husk* on the opposite side to the *Natural Fraction*, and about three or four Days before the compleat opening of the *Flower*, must cut off with a pair of sharp *Scizzars*, the *Points* on the top of the *Flower Pod*, and supply the *Vacancies*, or the *Openings*, on each side of the *Husk* with two small pieces of *Velom*, or *Oil-cloth*, which he may easily slip in between the *Flower Leaves* and the inside of the *Husk*; so will the *Blossom* display its *Parts* equally on all sides, and be of a regular *Figure*; but besides this Care, it is a common Practice, and with very good Reason, when the *Blossom* begins to shew its *Colours*, to shade it from

from the extream Heat of the Sun, either with a trencher-like Board, or some other Device of the like Nature, fasten'd to the Stick that supports it, for *Flowers as well as Fruits grow larger in the Shade, and ripen and decay soonest in the Sun.* Thus I have done my best Endeavour to inform the Curious Gardener of the most proper method for Increasing and Improving of this Flower; but am obliged, before I conclude this Section, to mention the several sorts of *Pinks* proper for Gardens, which are of the same Family with the *Carnation*.

The *Pinks* most commonly Cultivated in Gardens are the *Red Double-Pink*, the *White Double-Pink*, the *Double-Pheasant-Eye-Pink*, the *Dwarf Double-Mountain-Pink*, and the *China-Pink*; besides the common single ones rais'd from Seed sown in *Drills*, or *Lines* about *March*. The first three of these blow about a Foot and half high, and altho' they have been frequently used for Edgings in Gardens; yet I shall take the freedom to direct them rather for the Inside of Borders, where they should be planted in Spots, they are too apt to grow irregular in Edgings. The *Dwarf-Mountain-Pink* indeed, as it is a slow Grower, and is seldom above eight Inches high, may well enough be placed on the out sides of Garden-beds;

but that Sort is now rarely found. These four kinds of *Pinks* are all raised from *Slips* planted in *August*, or very early in the Spring. The *China-Pink* is admirable for its strange Variety of odd Colours, and its surprizing Variegations in the middle of its *Flowers*; this sort is yet a Novelty with us, and to be met with only in some Curious Gardens; it is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, and (I think) *Blossoms* the first Year about a Foot high, and will resist the Frosts of our Climate, if the Flower-stems are cut down so soon as the *Blossom* is over.

SECT. X.

Of the WALL-FLOWER.

I Have seen five sorts of *Wall-Flowers* cultivated by the Gardeners, which are very well deserving Place among the most delightful Flowers, for their pleasant Odour and lasting Blossoms; the most common sort of them is that with the *Double Yellow Flower*, and the more rare kinds are the *Double Yellow* with *Variegated Leaves*, the *Double White*, the *Bloody Wall-Flower*, whose Flowers are Yellow and tinged with red, and a new sort with *large single Flowers* variegated with Yellow and Brown; all which Blossom about the same Season of the Year,

and about two Foot high from the Ground, and may be raised from *Slips* planted in shady Places, either in *March*, *April*, *May* or *June*: But the last Sort may be more easily propagated from Seeds sown in *March*. The Seed Vessels of this and other single kinds of it, as well as their Flowers, are so like those of the *Stock July-Flower*, that I am of Opinion they might be made to Impregnate each other's Seeds if they were planted nigh enough together and from such coupling, perhaps, might be produced a *Stork July-Flower* with Yellow Blossoms. It is what I design to try, my self, as well as many other Couplings of the like Nature; and altho' the Seed of such a neutral *Plant* would not be made to grow, the Species may be continued and increas'd, by planting *Slips* or *Cuttings* of it, as is common in the Culture of *Double-Stocks*. These *Wall-Flowers* delight in Sandy Soil, or to grow among Rubbish.

S E C T. XI.

Of STOCK-JULY-FLOWERS.

Vulg. GILLT-FLOWERS.

THESE are *Shrubs* like the former, commonly about two Foot high, some sorts of them blossoming almost all the Year. The single kinds of them are all rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*, and will come up, and be fit to transplant the

Autumn following, but do rarely blow till the second Year, unless they be raised in Hot Beds, or are of the Annual kind as they call it. Among the Seedlings, we often find *Plants* with double Flowers, which should be carefully transplanted into Pots for the Ornament of the nicest Places in the Garden, or to adorn Chimneys in the Summer. The double kinds may be increas'd by *Slips* or *Cuttings* planted in *May*, *June* or *July*; but it is not worth while to propagate the single ones, after any other manner, than from their Seeds. There are five sorts of them, besides the Dwarf kind or *Annual-Stock* for Edgings. The *White Flowering* kind, that with the *Purple-Flower*, the *strip'd* sort, the large *Red Brompton Stock*, and that Sort which Blossoms the first Year; of all which the *Brompton* kind is esteem'd to be the best: The Scent of their Flowers is very grateful, and the several Colours of their Blossoms, if they are well mixt, are extremely Beautiful. They love a light Natural dry Soil, and are apt to perish by too much wet in the Winter, therefore it is advisable to sow a Young Nursery of them about *August*, to blow early the next Year, if the great *Plants* drop off as they did every where in the severe Frost of the last Year.

I cannot any where so properly as in this place take Notice of an Observation which an Ingenious Gentleman has communicated to me concerning the Seeds of Plants, and particularly of those of the *Stock July-Flower*; he says that he once bought some *Stock-Seed* of a Gardener near *London*, which he sow'd in his Garden in *Oxfordshire*, and brought him great store of double Flower, and some few single ones of an extraordinary Colour and Bigness, which were so much admired by the Gardeners round about him, that he was continually solicited for some of their Seeds. He saved a large Quantity, and supply'd several curious Persons with it. What he gave away, maintain'd for the first time of sowing its first Excellence, but what he sow'd in his own Garden lost its good Qualities. In short, he was now become a Supplicant to those he had set up, and from the Seeds they had saved he had his first good fortune in many *Double-Flowers*, while those who had saved the Seeds complain'd of their ill Luck, and were apt to say, that if they had not gather'd them with their own Hands, they should have believ'd they had been imposed upon; at last they all agreed mutually to Exchange the Seeds of this and other Flowers annually, and everyone had good Success. This, Story, I think, plainly shews

shews how much the Change of Air and Soil contributes to improve some particular *Vegetables*.

The Annual Stock for Edgings will be more properly introduced in the Chapter relating to other Annuals.

S E C T. XII.

Of the French *HONTSUCKLE*.

THIS Plant bears Spikes of Purple-Flowers, much like those of the *Lupines* in their Figure and manner of growth; it Blossoms above a Foot high, and makes an agreeable Show. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, in the Natural Ground, which should be light, and lye exposed to the Sun; the Seedling Plants will not Blossom till the second Year, and sometimes not till the third, especially if the Ground be overmoist. 'Tis a hardy Plant, and will live several Years.

S E C T. XIII.

Of the *FLOSCARDINALIS*.

I Have seen and Cultivated only two Sorts of the *Cardinal Flower* in *England*; the one blows almost three Foot high, with slender Stalks, and most Beautiful Flowers of a ruby Colour; the other blossoms about two Foot High, and bears pale
Blue

Blue Flowers, the Seeds of both these kinds are brought from *Carolina*, and I think from *Virginia* likewise; they must be sown in Hot-beds about *March*, in sifted light Earth, the Seeds are so small, that they must be but thinly cover'd with Mold, otherwise they will not come up, and the same Rule must be observ'd in the sowing all manner of Seeds, to cover them with Earth in proportion to their Bigness. These *Plants* begin their Blossom about the latter end of *July*, and continue Flowering above two Months; they are commonly Cultivated in Pots, as well to give them some little Shelter in the most severe Frosts, as to place them in proper places for Ornament in Houses, but I am satisfied they will grow in open Borders, and thrive very well in such places. In *April* they may be increas'd by parting their Roots, and should be planted in places exposed to the *Sun*.



CHAP. VI.

Of the Lowest kinds of Per-annual Flowers.

THE *Plants* which I shall treat of in this Chapter are such as are of the smallest kinds, and therefore the most proper for the outsides of Borders or Garden-Beds,

Beds, and to be Cultivated in small Gardens; the first I shall make mention of, is the *Primrose* and *Cowslip*, which are by the Gardeners both included in the Name of *Polyanthos*, tho' without reason; for the *Primrose* bears only one Flower upon a Stalk, but the *Cowslip* indeed answers to the Name by bearing many Flowers upon a Stem; but Difficulties of this Nature I hope to set to rights some other time in a *Botanical Nomenclator*. In the mean while I shall treat the Gardener in his own Language.

SECTION I.

Of the *POLYANTHOS*.

THIS sort of Plant is generally divided by the Gardeners into two Classes, viz. the *Primrose* kind, and the *Cowslips*. These are again distinguished by the terms of *single Flowering*, *double Flowering*, *Hose in hose*, *Pentaloons*, and *Feathers*. The *single Flowering* sorts I need not explain, but take notice only that their Colours are chiefly *White*, *Yellow*, *Red*, *Purples*, and sometimes *Violet Colour*, and frequently variegated in their Flowers. The *Double* kinds are not above four in Number that I know of, the *Double Primrose*, the *Double Paper White Primrose*, the *Double Red Primrose*, and *Double Cowslip*;

Cowslip; the Blossoms of which are full of *Petals*.

The *Hose in hose* Kind has its Blossoms one in another, without Cases. The *Pentaloons* have Green Leaves about their Blossoms, which are sometimes variegated with the same Colours of the Flowers they encompass; and the *Feathers*, which seem by Nature to be at first design'd for *Hose in hose*, have their Blossoms so split and curl'd, that they somewhat resemble Bunches of Feathers. Of these there are many Varieties which are multiply'd every Year by sowing their Seeds; the Curious in this way sow them in *February*, upon a Place prepar'd with Earth taken out of decay'd Willows, often refreshing the new-sown Spot with Water, and keeping it shaded from the Sun all *April* and *May*, till the young Plants are above Ground. The Seedlings so rais'd, will be fit to transplant into Beds the *July* or *August* after they are sown; the Soil should be somewhat binding, and their Exposure to the Morning Sun; so will they be prepar'd to blossom the *March* and *April* following. These Plants may be likewise propagated by parting their Roots in *August*, which is a much better Season for that Work than the *Spring*, altho' it may be done at that time even when they are in Flower. I have observ'd that such

Polyanthos's as I have cultivated, began to lose the Beauty of their Colours, if I let them stand two Years without parting, and even then would decline; so that I advise every one who covets this Plant in Perfection, to sow them every Year, and transplant frequently. The *Primrose* Kinds of these, blossom close to the Ground; and the *Cowslips*, about six Inches high; both Sorts may be planted near the Edges of Borders, and near Houses, for the sake of their pretty Smell.

But, to leave the Garden a little, I must recommend to my Reader the Planting of some of the common sorts, that grow in the Woods, in some of the most *Rural Places* about his House; for I think nothing can be more delightful than to see great Numbers of these Flowers, accompany'd with *Violets*, growing under Hedges, Avenues of Trees, and Wilderness Works.

S E C T. II.

Of the *AURICULA*.

THIS Flower above all other has been the Pride of the Gardeners, and was so much in Esteem some few Years ago, that I have known one Root of it sold for twenty Guineas; but that was indeed when they began first to appear in our Climate.

Climate. The Art of raising them was discover'd and became familiar, and the foolish Vanity of diminishing a Fortune for a Set of Flowers was then lay'd aside; and now the Collections which were before without Price, may be purchas'd upon reasonable Terms. These *Flowers* are indeed very delightful, as well for their surprising Varieties, as the Fragrancy of their Smell; they blossom in *April*, and are in the height of their Bloom about the 20th of that Month; they blow commonly about six Inches high. The numerous Varieties of their Flowers are all distinguish'd by the Names and Titles of Great Men; and I have often thought of a pleasant Expression of a Friend of mine concerning these Flowers and their extravagant Prices, *That the Auricula's increas'd so fast, and the Great or Wise Men decreas'd so fast, that in a short time this Tribe of Plants would want Men of Note to take their Names from.* But if it is possible for us to admire the Beauties of this Flower, when we may raise them with little Trouble and a moderate Expence, my Reader may supply himself with them by following the Directions I shall here lay down for their Culture; and that he may be a right Judge of what are good among them when they come to blow, I shall present him with a Table of their

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several

several good Qualities requir'd by the skilful Florists. A good *Auricula* ought to have the following Excellencies: *First*, That the *Flower-stem* be strong and substantial: *Secondly*, The *Foot-stalks* of the *Flowers* must be short, and capable of supporting the *Blossoms* upright; *Thirdly*, That the *Pipe* or *Neck* of each *Flower* be short; *Fourthly*, That the *Flowers* be large and of a regular form; *Fifthly*, Their *Colours* should be bright and well mixt, *Sixthly*, That the *Eye* be large, round, and of a good *White*; and *Lastly*, That the *Flowers* spread themselves flat, and be no ways inclinable to *Cup*.

With these Perfections we may account an *Auricula* to be good, and from such only we ought to save Seeds for Sowing and Propagating others, if we hope for Success; and as a Help to our Design, let us consult the Chapter relating to the Generation of *Plants*, and improve the Variety, by placing such *Flowers* as are of the most different Colours together whilst they are in *Blossom*; that so the *Seed-Vessels* of the one may receive the *Dust* of the other, and by that means give us an agreeable Mixture of Colours in those *Plants* we raise from Seed; and it would be well worth our Enquiry, whether the Seeds thus impregnated partake more of the Shape, or of the Colours of the

the *Flowers* of the *Mother Plant*; to be certain of which, the *Plant* you make Tryal of must be castrated of its *Apices*, before they are ripe or burst open.

The *Seeds* of this *Flower* should be gather'd so soon as the *Flower-stem* is Yellow, and the *Seed-Vessels* come to their full Growth; In the saving and preserving of their *Seeds*, as well as all others, I would advise, that the whole *Truss* or *Bunch* of *Seed-Vessels* be gather'd with the *Flower-stem*, and remain upon it till the time of Sowing; for certainly nothing contributes more to the Strength and Vigour of *Plants* to be rais'd from *Seeds*, than a right Method of preserving such *Seeds* till the time of Sowing, and what can better instruct us in that Method, than Nature it self. Here I suppose some People will find fault with my Advice, and be apt to say, that if the *Stems* of the *Auricula's* with the *Seed-Vessels* had remain'd upon the *Plant*, the *Seeds* would have fallen to the Ground, so soon as they had been ripe, and where is then my Argument, that Nature would keep them cas'd up all the Winter, as I propose to do from her Example?

To these I answer, that the *Seeds* of *Vegetables* are like the *Eggs* of *Fowls*, which after they are perfected in the *Matrices* of either, will only keep good a certain

certain time before they ought to be *Set*, or be put into a proper Posture for *Hatching*; the Seeds which fall to the Ground are nourished by the Earth they fall upon, till the proper Ferment begins for their *Vegetation*. And if they are kept in their Cells till a proper Season for sowing, it is very reasonable to believe they will find there a natural Nourishment; since it is known, that they were perfected from the same *Juices* in the same *Cells*, and that were they to lie dry in a Chamber for six Months, without either Earth or their own natural Nourishment to feed from, they must certainly lose their Strength, altho' perhaps they may not entirely decay. But to proceed, the *Seeds* of the *Auricula* should be gather'd in a dry Morning, as I have directed, and laid upon Sheets of Paper in such places where three Hours Sun may pass over them every Day for near a Month, till they are out of danger of growing mouldy, then may they be laid by in a dry place, till the first Week in *February*, at which time the *Seeds* may be *cleans'd* out, and sown in the following manner.

Prepare a Box of *Oak* or *Deal* four Foot long, two Foot wide, and six Inches deep, with Holes in the Bottom six Inches distant from one another. In this Box lay two Inches thick of *Cinders* of *Sea-Coal*, and
over

over them spread some fine sandy Loam the depth of three Inches, over which sift some Earth taken out of hollow *Willow Trees*, till the Box is full, and then sow the Seeds on the top without any covering of Earth, only pressing them into the *Mold* with a piece of flat Board to settle them below the Edges of the Box, that in Watering, the light Seeds may not float over the Brims; this Seminary must be continually refresh'd with Water, so that it never be dry, for without a constant Moisture the *Seeds* will not come up. It is necessary to cover the whole with a Net to prevent the Birds from destroying the *Seeds*; and likewise to acquaint the Gardener, that from the time of Sowing, to the beginning of *April*, the Box should be so placed as to receive the Heat of the Sun, but after that time should be removed into some shady Place, lest the young Seedling *Plants* be scorch'd and wither'd away. But if it should so happen thro' the Neglect of Watering, that the Seeds do not come up the first Year, let the *Case* be preserv'd till the Year following, and there will certainly be a good Crop, as I have often experienced.

The Seedlings will be strong enough to transplant, the *July* or *August* after they appear above Ground, they should then be planted about four Inches distant

distant from one another, in Beds of light Earth well sifted, where if possible they may only enjoy the Morning Sun, and it will be necessary to shade them even from that Warmth for a Fortnight after Planting. The *April* afterward, you may expect some of them will begin to shew themselves; and then as they answer the good Qualities I have mention'd, transplant them into Pots fill'd with any one of the following Soil.

First, To half a Load of Sea-Sand, add one Load of Loamy Soil, and one Load of Melon Earth, let all these be well mix'd and sifted together.

Second Earth, Take one Load of sandy Loam, to which add the like Quantity of Melon Earth, mix and sift them together.

Third Earth, Take of rotted Wood, or the bottom of a Wood-pile one Load; to which add the like Quantity of Loam, and half a Load of Melon Earth prepared as the other Earths.

I have already hinted, in the first Part, but I shall once more take notice, that all mix'd Soils or Composts should lie some time for the several Parts to incorporate with one another before they are used. The three Sorts I have here set down have been made use of by several Gardeners with Success, I shall not pretend to say which

which is the best, for I have seen *Auricula's* blow well in each of them, therefore shall leave my Reader to please himself. I think there remains little more for me to say, concerning this *Flower*, than to take notice of the Method commonly used in the blowing them, which is thus. Set your Pots upon Shelves, one above another, in such a part of the Garden where the Morning Sun may only come at them, and as these *Flowers* are commonly cover'd with a sort of *Dust*, which contributes in great measure to make them Beautiful, some Covering must be provided for their Shelter against Rains, which are apt to wash it away, and destroy their Colours. The Seasons for parting their Roots are either when they are in *Flower* or about St. James's Tide, but the latter is judg'd to be the best. And now I shall conclude this Section of the *Auricula's* with a Word or two of Advice to the Curious Florist, that he observe to keep them from much wet in the Winter, often taking away their rotted *Leaves*, and that he does not let the first Week in *January* pass (if the Weather will permit) without taking the decay'd Earth from about the Roots of his *Flowers*, and filling up the Pots with fresh, from his heap of prepared Soil. By which means his *Plants* will be strong against their Flowering Season.

S E C T. III.

Of the Black-Hellebore or Christmas-Flower.

OF these *Plants* there are reckon'd three Sorts among the Gardeners, which are all *Dwarfs*, and very proper for small Gardens, seldom Blossoming above half a Foot from the Ground; the most forward Blower of them is the *Black Hellebore* with the *White Flower*, which begins to Blossom about *Christmas*, and continues till *February*; the second sort is that with a *Green Flower* Blossoming about the same time; and the third sort has a small cut Leaf almost like *Fennel*, and bears a *Tellow Flower* in *May*; all these are propagated by parting the Roots in *September*, and delight in a Sandy Soil and Shade. I have indeed taken off their Off-sets, and planted them when they were in Flower; but Autumn is much better. As yet, I have not seen any ripe Seeds of these *Plants*; but I suppose it was for want of examining them at due Season; If they bear any, as I am pretty well assured they do, the proper Season of sowing them is so soon as they are ripe. Every one of these sorts is so rare, that they are hardly

hardly to be met with, unless at Mr. Fairchild's at Hoxton.

SECT. IV.

Of the GENTIANELLA.

THIS *Plant* is one of the lowest Race; I have seen but one sort Cultivated in our *English* Gardens, altho' there are many Varieties of it frequently found in the *Dutch* Collections, and those of Neighbouring Countries; the *Flowers* of that kind which are known to us, almost touch the Ground, but are, notwithstanding their Humility, as great an Ornament to a Garden as any Flower I ever saw; their *Blossoms* open in *April*, and also frequently appear in *November* and *December* if the Weather be open; their admirable *Blue* Colour is hardly to be imitated by *Ultra Marine* it self. This *Plant* delights in a Sandy Soil; where it will put forth many *Slips*, which may be either parted from the Root in *March*, or *August*.

SECT. V.

Of the HEPATICA.

THE *Hepatica* is of several kinds, viz. that with the single *White* Flower, the single and double *Peach Colour'd* Flowers, and the single and double *Blue*

Flowering-kinds; those with the single Flowers begin their Blossom in *January*, if the Weather be open, and the double Flowering Sorts blow a Month later; they are increas'd by parting their Roots either in *April* or *September*, and will only thrive in a light Sandy Soil.

SECT. VI.

Of the *VIOLET*.

THERE are several sorts of *Violets* commonly Cultivated in Gardens; the most common of them are the single *Blue* and *White* kinds, the more rare are the double *Blue*, the double *White*, and that sort with *Variegated Leaves*; all these kinds blow in *March*, and besides their Beauty, perfume the Air with a most delightful Odour. The Sorts with double Flowers Blossom also in *Autumn*, if their Roots are strong. These Plants may be Increas'd by transplanting their *Runners*, which will of themselves take Root at every Joint without any Art.

The proper Season for this Work is either in *February* or *September*, but the last is the best. These should be planted among *Primroses* and *Cowslips* under Hedges, and the most rural Places of the Garden, or near the Edges of Garden-Beds;

Beds; they delight in binding Soil and shady Places.

SECT. VII.

Of the DASIES.

THE *Dasy* is one of the smallest *Plants* that grows, its Flowers blowing above three Inches from the Ground. The sorts commonly known and cultivated in Gardens are, the *Double Red*, the *Double White*, the *Double Red and White*, the *Coxcomb* or *Rainbow Dasy*, and the *Hen and Chicken Dasy*; the last of these has little *Stalks* of *Flowers* growing out of the main Blossoms; besides these, I have seen near fifty different sorts which were rais'd from Seed in one Year by Mr. Fairchild at *Hoxton*, which I suppose were produced from the coupling of the *Mother Plants* one with another; for which Reason I would advise every curious Gardener to sow the Seeds of his best *Dasies*, that have stood near enough to couple, about *August* or early in the Spring, that he may furnish himself with Varieties. These *Plants* are encreas'd by parting their Roots either in the Spring or *Autumn* Seasons, and love a binding Soil. They make pretty Edgings for *Flower-Beds*.

SECT.

S E C T. VIII.

Of Thrift or *SEAGILLYFLOWER*.

I Have had three sorts of *Thrift*; the *Common*, the *Scarlet Flowering* sort, and that with the *White Flower*. These are only proper for Edging of large Borders in long Walks, or the most rude Parts of Gardens; they Blossom in *May*, and continue a long time in *Flower*. We may Propagate them from *Slips* in *August* or *March*, they love a Strong Soil. *N. B.* the *Sea Pinks* make good Edgings for Long Walks, and may be propagated after the same manner as the former.

I have now given my Reader an Account of all the *Per-annual Plants*, which I think are worthy of our Care in Gardens; and shall now proceed to give proper Directions for the Culture of the next degree of *Hortulan Plants* with *Bulbous Roots*.



C H A P. VII.

Of Bulbous or Onion-rooted Plants.

ALTHO' a BULB is properly such a Root as is round and succulent; made of many *Tunics* wrapt over each other, like the Root of an *Onion*; yet according

according to the Gardeners I shall comprehend under the Title of *Bulbous Rooted Plants*, the *Anemonies* and *Ranuncula's*, tho' their Roots differ from the Shape I have describ'd a *Bulb* to be of. I design in this Chapter to speak first of those *Bulbs* or *dry Roots* (as they are call'd by some) which are commonly taken out of the Ground every Year so soon as their *Stalks* are decay'd.

S E C T. I.

Of the *TULIP*.

THE *Tulip* wants nothing (in my Opinion) but a grateful Scent to make it the finest Flower in the World; there are infinite Varieties of it vastly different from each other, which display their Beauties and eclipse the Glories of all other *Plants* of the Garden; these Ornaments of Nature are as kind as they are Beautiful, some or other of them Blossoming from *March* to the latter end of *May*. They are divided into two *Classes*, viz. the *Præcoce Tulips* or early Blowers, and the *Serotine* or later Blowers; and these may be distinguish'd by their *double* and *single Flowers*. Again, with respect to their Colours and Stature, they have other Denominations, as *Bagetts*, which are the tallest Blowers, commonly *Purples* and *White Marbled*;
Secondly,

Secondly, Azates, which blow shorter than the former, whose Flowers are vein'd with two Colours; and *Thirdly, Beazarts*, which have four Colours, tending to *Yellows* and *Reds* of several sorts. The Varieties of these kinds are severally distinguish'd by the Names of Cities, or such like Characters. The good Qualities of *Tulips*, which the Gardeners generally approve of, are the Beauties of their Colours, the Strength and Height of their *Flower-stems*, and that their Flowers be of the Shape of an *Egg* without sharp Points on the top of their *Petals*, but above all their Novelty.

I have often wonder'd at the Extravagant Prices, which has been, and even at this day is given for those Flowers in *Holland* and *Flanders*, when every Year produces so many new Varieties; there are indeed the best in those Countries that I have ever seen, but I believe if we in *England* took the right way for their Management, we might soon boast of our good Success, and propagate great Numbers of them at a very Cheap Rate. For this end I shall set down some Tryals I have already made, and offer some reasonable Conjectures, which may yet farther contribute to their Improvement.

The Method of raising them from Seeds is what I shall first offer to my Reader.

The

The *Flower-stems* being left remaining upon the Roots will perfect their Seeds about *July*, which will be fit to gather when the *Seed-Vessels* begin to crack or burst open. They should then be cut close to the Ground in a dry Day, and lay'd in some dry Place till *September*, which is the most proper Season for sowing them, and the following Spring they will come up, if they are kept under Shelter. The first Year their Roots will be no bigger than *Wheat Corns*, but after their second Appearance above Ground they may be taken from the *Pot* or *Case* they were sown in, and sow'd or sprinkled over a Bed of Natural Sandy Soil well sifted, where the Thickness of half an Inch of the same Earth should be spread over them; thus may they remain without any other Culture, than adding half an Inch of Earth for their Covering every Year till they begin to blow, which will be in five or six Years after sowing. But let no Man be discouraged at the length of time they lie in the Ground without Flowering, the *Plant* will answer his Expectation; let him sow every Year, and he will gain new Varieties successively, when his first Seminary begins to blow. I have known many fine *Tulips* rais'd by this means, but have once heard of a large Bed of *Seedlings*, which were

only of plain Colours without Variagations, but that might happen from the Qualities of those Flowers which the Seeds were saved from. But however, if by chance our young Nursery should prove all of them plain Flowers, we are not yet without Hopes, the Plainness of their Colours I suppose to proceed from a Strength of Nature, as we are sure the Variegations of all Flowers are the Effects of Weakness, and Want of Nourishment; for whoever has cultivated those sorts of *Tulips* which are call'd *Breeders* must know they are of plain Colours, and are always large tall blowing *Flowers*, 'tis from those *Breeders* are commonly produced the *Flowers* of the greatest Value for their Stripes sake; now and then one of them breaking (as they term it) into beautiful Mixtures of Colour or Variegations. This Alteration of *Tulips* is reckon'd by the Gardeners to be the Effect of Chance; but I believe the two following Observations will explain the Mystery. Near *Bruxeles*, a Man is famous for a little Spot of Ground, in which, by some strange Virtue, (as is reported) these *Breeding Tulips* change themselves into fine variegated *Flowers*, insomuch that their Roots are brought thither from several Parts, to be educated and brought up for the nicest Collections, and Money given for their standing. In that

that Place it is rare if three in five do not break into Stripes, the first Year after they are planted ; but this Alteration, I think, may be accounted for, by examining the Soil, which is nothing but common Rubbish sifted ; or at most there is not one twentieth part of it Natural Soil.

It is very plain that a Soil of this Nature must impoverish the Roots that are set in it, and consequently the *Flowers* must some way or other shew the Distemper of the Roots from whence they spring. And to continue the Variegations of *Tulips*, they are taken out of the Ground every Year so soon as they have done blowing ; for if they were always to remain in the Earth, they would in time become plain *Flowers*. But, *Secondly*, The other Observation I have made concerning the striping of these *Flowers*, was in a Gentleman's Garden near *London*, who planted a Bed of *Breeding Tulips*, and the following Year, when they came to blow, he found a fine strip'd *Tulip* at each Corner of the Bed, and none of the others were any ways alter'd ; this I suppose happen'd from four large *Piramid Trees*, which then grew at the several Corners of the Bed, and had exhausted the Natural Strength of the Soil about 'em. I shall therefore recommend these Observations to the serious Consideration of every In-

genious *Florist*. And now supposing that by these or any other Means a Gentleman is stock'd with a good Collection of Rarities of this Sort, I shall proceed to acquaint him of the proper Method of Planting and Cultivating them; and first of the Soil.

In *Holland*, where I have seen the finest Collections of this sort of *Flower*, the Soil is naturally *sandy*, as near as I can judge, about two parts in three of Sea Sand to one of common Black Earth; in this Soil only I have seen of the *Bagett* kind of *Tulips* blossom above three Foot high, and the other sorts in Proportion. The Curious in that Country always observe two things in planting their *Tulips*; the first is, to plant all the forward Blowers in a Bed together, and when they plant the late *Flowering* Kinds, they place the tallest Sorts in the middle Line of the Bed, and of each side of them set two Rows of the shortest Blowers; the Season for putting in these Roots is always the last Week in *August* if the Weather be fair, they give them little Shelter till the Flower Buds appear, and then they defend them from Blights with Matts or painted Cloth stain'd upon Hoops, which Covering serves also for sheltering the *Flowers*, when they are blown, from Rain and the scorching Heat of the Sun, either

of

of which would quickly spoil the Blossoms. These Roots are always taken out of the Ground, so soon as their *Flower-stems* begin to decay, and being well dry'd are laid up in Paper till the planting Season returns.

N. B. The best *Bagett-breeders* are call'd *Bagett Primo's*, and are sold in *Holland* now for five Pounds *per Hundred*. These *Flowers* are increas'd from *Off-sets* which grow about the Roots.

S E C T. II.

Of the *RANUNCULUS*.

THE *Ranunculus*, next to the *Tulip*, is desirable for its beautiful *Flowers*; there are many Varieties of it brought from *Turkey* ever Year, so that the Names of every Sort now known in *England* would rather be troublesome than instructive to my Reader. The best way will be for him to take a View of the several curious Collections of them in the Gardens about *London*, when they are in Flower; however, that he may be the better apprised of what I design to treat of in this Section, I shall describe some few sorts of them. The *Ranunculus* bears its Blossom in *April* and *May*, upon Stalks about six or eight Inches high; the *double Flowering* Kinds are crowded with *Petals* after

after the manner of the *Province-Rose Flowers*, and some of them as large; the Colours of those *Ranunculus's* I have seen are deep *Scarlets* vein'd with *Green* and *Gold* Colours, *Yellow* tip'd with *Red*, *White* spotted with *Red*, *Orange* Colours, plain *White*, *Yellow* with *Black*, and one sort of a *Peach-bloom* Colour; which yet I have only seen at Mr. *Blind's* at *Barns* in *Surry*. The single Kinds blow somewhat taller than the others, and are commonly variegated with pleasant Colours; all these are increas'd by Off-sets found about the Roots when they are taken up, and may likewise be propagated from Seeds sated from the single Kinds; but as they will not ripen in *England*, we have hitherto been beholding to the *French* for them. The proper Seasons for sowing the Seeds of this Plant is the latter end of *August*, and the Soil which they most delight in, is *rotted Leaves*, or such Soil as may be taken from the Surface of the Earth in Woods or Groves of long standing.

Tanners-bark, or the bottom of a *Wood-pile*, are likewise very proper Earths for these *Flowers*, if they are well sifted and mix'd with one third Part of Natural Soil. These *Plants* are somewhat tender, and require some Shelter in the Winter; especially if they have began to spring before

fore the Frosts. The Seedling Plants come up the Spring after they are sown, and blossom the second Year; when they are out of *Flower*, and the *Stalks* and *Leaves* are decay'd, their Roots should be taken out of the Ground, and being well dry'd in the Sun must be preserv'd in dry Sand till the latter end of *September*, which is the best time for re-planting them, if the Ground be not over wet,

S E C T. III.

Of ANEMONIES.

OF this kind of *Plant* there are many Varieties, as well with *single* as with *double Flowers*. Their Colours are chiefly *Reds*, *Blues* and *Purples*; their Blossoms, which are seldom above five or six Inches from the Ground, open themselves about *April*; and if the Roots are suffer'd to remain in the Earth, they will again repeat their *Flowers* in *September*, and continue blowing the greatest part of the Winter; but it is seldom that the Gardeners will leave any of their choice *Anemony* Roots in the Earth, after their Spring Blossom is over, least they decay by too much Wet, which is frequent enough in our Climate in the Summer Season. The Roots of these *Plants* should be taken out of the Ground, and preserv'd and replanted,

ed, like those of the *Ranunculus*, with this difference only, that *Anemony* Roots should be increas'd by breaking the *Knots* asunder, which are about the bigness of a small Button, and planting them after they have laid two or three Days in the Sun. These *Flowers* love a sandy Soil without any Mixture; chiefly such as is found about *Batersea* in *Surry*; where they blow very large. The Seeds of the *single* Kinds ripen about the latter end of *May*, and should be carefully gather'd so soon as they begin to *crack* or show their *Down*, otherwise the least Wind will carry them away. From them we may raise innumerable Varieties, if they are sown in *February*, and lightly cover'd with Earth. They blow the second Year after Sowing.

S E C T. IV.

Of the Jonquil, Narcissus Polyanthos, and others of the same Tribe.

THE *Jonquil* is a Flower generally admir'd for its delightful *Scent*; the *double* Kind blossoms in *April*, and that with the *single* Flower somewhat sooner; the *Roots*, which are *bulbous* like those of the *Tulip*, love a light sandy Soil and an open Exposure; they should be taken out

out of the Ground and replanted like other *Bulbs*; and in like manner should be order'd the *Narcissus Polyanthos*, whose sweet *Scented Flowers* are not less desirable than *Jonquils*. These, with all other kinds of *Narcissus*, are propagated from *Off-sets* of their *Roots*. Next to those I have mention'd in this Section, the *double White* and *double Yellow Narcissus* are worthy our Esteem; and even the common *Daffodil* is to be admir'd for its pretty Ornament in rural Parts of the Garden. All these blossom in the Spring about a Foot high.

S E C T. V.

Of the H Y A C I N T H.

There are many kinds of *Hyacinth*, some with *single Blue Flowers*, and others with *single White Flowers*, and with *double Flowers* of both those Colours; the *Grape Hyacinth* and *Starry Hyacinth* have also their Varieties; all which, as well as the *Hyacinth of Peru*, will bear the Severity of our Frost; all of them, except the last, blow early in the Spring, and are most of them well Scented; they are increas'd from *Off-sets* of the *Roots* planted in *September* in Beds of Sandy Soil, the Flower-

ing-stems of these *Plants*, except the *Hyacinth of Peru*, are seldom more than half a Foot high from the Ground.

S E C T. VI.

Of the CYCLAMEN or SOW-BREAD.

I Have seen near thirty sorts of this *Flower* in the *Amsterdam Gardens*, but in *England* we have not above four sorts, *viz.* the *Spring*, *Autumn*, and *Winter* blowing kinds, with *Pink* colour'd *Flowers*, and the *Sweet Scented White Flowering Kind*. The last is somewhat tender, and rarely found in our *Gardens*; but the other sorts, which are hardy enough to stand abroad all the Year, are pretty common. These are rather *Turnep-rooted Plants* than *Bulbs*, and are only propagated from *Seeds* sown as soon as they are ripe, which indeed are more like *Roots* than *Seeds*. These *Plants* are beautiful as well in the *Variegations* of their *Leaves* as the delightful Colour of their *Flowers*; they love a light Soil, and can only be transplanted with safety about *Midsummer*, when their *Leaves* are decay'd; their *Blossoms* seldom rise above four Inches from the Ground.

S E C T.

S E C T. VII.

Of the GUERNSEY-LILLY.

THE *Guernsey-Lilly* has hardly its equal for Beauty among the Flowering Race; and yet it is rarely found in our Gardens; which may be perhaps for want of a right knowledge of its Culture. Mr. Fairchild of Hoxton has this Plant Flowering with him every *Autumn*, even from *Off-sets* taken from the great *Roots*: The *Blossoms* are large, and not unlike those of the *Lilly* in their Make; seemingly powder'd with Gold Dust upon their *Rose-colour'd Petals*. The most proper Soil for this Plant is two third parts of Sea Sand to one of Natural Soil, or a light Sandy Earth mix'd with an equal Quantity of Rubbish. It will bear the Hardships of our Winters, if it be planted in either of the foregoing Soils under a warm Wall; but chiefly, if it be kept dry. The *Flower-stems* of this Plant are commonly about a Foot high.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the Gladiolus, Fritillaries, and Iris.

THE *Gladiolus* or *Corn-flag* Blossoms in *May* upon *Stalks* of almost two Foot high; the Flowers are of a Rose

R 2 Colour,

Colour, and last about six Weeks. The *Fritillaries* are of several kinds, Blossoming in *April*; their Flowers are chequer'd with two or three Colours, sometimes *White* and *Red*, others are *Green*, and *Brown* or *Yellow* and *Black*; they are Curious Plants, and are very proper (like other *Bulbs*) for *Parterres*. The *Iris* is likewise a numerous Tribe, some sorts of them blossoming in *April*, others in *May* and *June*; their Flowers are of several Colours, and their Figures different; they are all of them pretty Ornaments for Gardens, and may be increas'd by *Off-sets* taken from their Roots when their *Stalks* are decay'd. These, like other *Bulbs*, love a light Soil.

S E C T. IX.

Of the *COLCHICUM*, and *CROCUS*.

THE *Colchicum* has a Root somewhat like the *Bulb* of a *Tulip*, but its Flower resembles that of a *Crocus*; there are many kinds of *Colchicums*; those with single *White*, and *Pink-colour'd* Flowers, some with double *Pink-colour'd* Blossoms, and another kind with Flowers chequer'd with *Pink* Colour and *White*: All these Blossom in *August* and *September*, about four Inches above Ground; they delight in

in Sandy Soil, and will only bear transplanting about *Midsummer*, when the *Roots* are entirely at rest. The *Saffron Crocus* blows at the same time with the *Colchicums*, bearing *Purple Flowers*, of the same height and bigness; this *Plant* is of great Use (as well as Beauty) for the sake of its *Pistillum*, which is the *Saffron* used in *Medicine*. I have often wonder'd that this *Plant* is not more commonly Cultivated in our Gardens, seeing how valuable a Commodity it produces; besides the Pleasure of its Blossoms at a Season when very few Flowers appear. This is one of the last kind Offices of the departing Summer, and should be taken notice of. The *Leaves* appear so soon as the Flower is past, and remain all Winter, which in the Spring should be tied together in *Knots* to help the Increase of the *Roots*, which will be fit to remove or transplant about *Midsummer*. This *Plant* chiefly delights in chalky Ground, but will prosper also in a Sandy Soil. The way of preparing the *Saffron* for use should have been inserted in this Place, but at present I have only an imperfect Account of it; and therefore shall defer it till some curious Person in that Art has been pleas'd to communicate to me a more exact Receipt for its Management than

then what I have now by me, which I shall gratefully acknowledge. The several kinds of *Crocus* which blossom in the Spring are the common *Yellow* and *Black strip'd*, the *Yellow Dutch*, the early and later *Purples*, and the *White* sort; all these blossom about *February* and *March*, and make the best Flowering Edgings of the Spring; the *Roots* may be taken out of the Ground in *June* and re-planted with other *Bulbs*. They are increas'd by *Off-sets*, and love a light Soil.

S E C T. X.

Of the Snow-drop, Winter-Aconite, Denscaninus and Orchis, or Satyrion.

THE *Snow-drop*, altho' it is a common Flower, should not be wanting in *Parterres*; it is so fit a Companion for the *Crocus*, as well in respect to its Height as Time of Flowering, that it has been customary to Plant them together; their Culture likewise is the same, so that one Trouble of the Gardener will serve for the Propagation of both; as likewise of the *Winter Aconite*, which is also one of the first Leaders of the Spring, beginning to display its pretty *Yellow Blossoms* about the first Week in *January*: The *Roots* of this sort of *Aconite* are not so regular

regular in their Shape as the *Bulbs* of the *Crocus*, nor so mis-shapen as the *Roots* of *Anemonies*; they are so small 'tis hard to find them when the *Leaf* is decay'd. This kind of *Aconite* will soon over-run the *Ground* where it is planted, as well by shedding its *Seeds* as from *Off-sets*, which its *Roots* freely put forth; the *Flowers* of it are never more than three or four Inches above *Ground*. The *Dens-caninus*, or *Dogs-tooth'd Violet*, is another *Dwarf* like the former, it produces its *Blossoms* in *March*, of a *White Colour*, somewhat tinged with *Purple* like the *Blossoms* of the *Spanish Jessamine*; this *Plant* must be propagated like the others I have mention'd in this *Section*, and like them loves a *Sandy Soil*. The *Orchis* has many *Varieties*, which may be found in every *Herbal*; I shall mention only three or four sorts which are commonly *Cultivated* by the *Curious*, such is the *Bee-flower*, the *Fly-flower*, the *Lizard-flower*, and a more common sort found in *Meadows* with *Purple Flowers*; these should all be removed with *Balls* of *Earth* about their *Roots* just when their *Flower-stems* begin to appear above *Ground*; they *Blossom* about half a *Foot* high in *May*.

I shall now conclude this *Chapter* of *Bulbous-rooted Plants*, with acquainting my
Reader,

Reader, as a certain Rule which he ought to observe, that *Bulbs* are taken out of the Ground every Year, only for the Preservation of the Variegations of their Blossoms; but such as are not admir'd on account of their Stripes should be left standing in the Earth at least three Years, for the Benefit of their Increase; and also that the most safe time of removing *Bulbous Roots* is when the *Leaves* are decay'd.



CH A P. VII.

Of ANNUAL-FLOWERS and PLANTS, their Culture and Management in Gardens.

THE Plants which I shall treat of in this Chapter are of that Nature, that the Method of Culture proper for one or two of them will be sufficient to inform my Reader of the right way of managing all those which may be comprehended under the Denomination of *Annuals*: In short, the Curious Planter has no more to do, than provide a Hot-bed about *February* or *March*, for the Seeds of the most tender kinds of *Annuals*, and to prepare the Soil of his Natural Garden

den Beds for the Interring the Seeds of the most hardy sorts about the middle of *March*, and that he may with more Ease be inform'd of the several Kinds which are now commonly used for the Beautifying of Gardens, I shall give him an Account in two separate Sections or Tables of their *Names, Stature, particular Beauties, and times of Flowering.*

S E C T. I.

Of ANNUALS to be rais'd in a Hot-Bed.

THE *African Marygold* has a large double *Yellow Flower*, blowing above two Foot high, in *May, June, July, August* and *September*.

II. The *French Marygold* has a smaller Flower than the former, *Yellow* intermix'd with *Red*, near two Foot high, Blossoming from *May* to *September*.

III. *Sweet Sultan*, three sorts, with *White, Yellow* and *Purple Flowers*, they smell like *Musk*, and blossom two Foot high, from *June* to *September*.

IV. *Capficum Indicum* or *Guiny Pepper*, with long and round *Scarlet Fruit*, for which it is only admired, begins to make a handsom Show in Gardens about *July*, and lasts till *September*; this Plant is about

PART II. S a Foot

a Foot and half high. The common People in *Italy* pulverise the *Yellow Seeds* contain'd within the *Pods* of this Plant, and use it instead of *Pepper*, and the late Bishop of *London* frequently eat of it in the same way.

V. *Marvel of Peru*, two sorts, one with *Red* and *Yellow Flowers*, the other *Purple* and *White*, these blow from *July* to *September* two Foot high.

VI. *Amaranthus*, two sorts, the *Tricolor* and *Cockscomb*; the first is only beautiful in its *Leaves* which are variegated with *Scarlet*, *Yellow* and *Green*; the second is admir'd for its *Scarlet Flowers* like *Cocks-combs*. These are Ornamental Plants from *July* to *September*, growing about two Foot high.

VII. *Convolvulus*, three kinds, the *Major* with a *Purple Flower*, the *Minor* a *Blue Flower* variegated with *Yellow* and *White* and the *Scarlet Flowering* kind; these blow from *June* till *August*, and creep upon the Ground.

VIII. *Female Balsam's*, three sorts, the *Rose Colour*, the *Purple*, and the *White* kinds; these blossom about a Foot and half high, from *June* till *September*.

IX. *Belvidere* or *Pyramid-bush*, a pretty-*Green* without *Flowers*, about two Foot high.

X. *Bush*

X. *Busb, Basil*, a small *Skrub*, about a Foot high, with *sweet-scented Leaves*,

XI. *Nasturtium Indicum*, or *Indian Cresses*, two sorts, one large, the other small, has *Flowers* variegated with *Yellow* and *Scarlet*, they run upon the *Ground*, and blow from *May* till *September*.

XII. The *sensitive Plants*, two sorts, one of which is call'd the *Humble Plant*; because the *Leaves* of it fall down to the *Ground* upon the *Approach* of a *Man's Hand*, and the *sensitive Plant* curls up its *Leaves* by touching it, these two must be constantly kept under *Glasses* all the *Summer*.

I must beg the *Reader's Pardon* if I introduce the *Tuherose* among the *Annuals* of the *Hot-bed*, which every one knows to be a *Per-annual Plant* in *Italy*, but as it is *Annual* with us, I hope to be excus'd; the *Roots* of it must be planted in the *Hot-Bed* with the other *Plants* of this *Section*, and must be kept from *Water* till the *Leaves* begin to put forth. In *July* and *August*, their *Flowers* appear upon *Stems* of three Foot high, which afford a most agreeable *Scent*.

For the more particular *Management* of the *Plants* I have here mention'd, my *Reader* must take notice, that when the *Seeds* are come up, the young *Plants*

should be transplanted at four Inches distance from each other, and should not quit the Hot-bed till the second Week in *May*; they will then bear the Air of our Climate, if they have by degrees been used to it.

S E C T. II.

Of Annual Plants to be sown in the Natural Ground.

THE Seeds of those Flowers I shall treat of in this Section must be sown in the Natural Earth in *March*, on the very Places where they are to blow, whether for Standard *Plants*, or in Spots, or for Edgings.

The *Annual Sun-flower* blossoms from *June* till *August*, with large *Yellow* Blossoms upon *Stems* of six Foot high.

II. The *Larks-beel* should be sown in Spots, it blows with several Colours upon *Stems* of three Foot high, from *June* till *August* or *September*.

III. *Flos-Adonis*, sown in Spots, blows a Foot high in *June* and *July*, with small *Crimson Flowers*.

IV. *Nigilla Romana* blossoms in the same Month with the former, it bears a *Blue* Flower, about a Foot and half high.

V. *Garden*

V. *Garden Poppy's* should be sown in Spots, their Colours are various, and their Flowers very beautiful, but not lasting; they appear in *May* and *June* upon *Stalks* about two Foot from the Ground.

VI. *The Dutch Wild Poppy*. This does not blow so high as the former, its Flowers are *Red* and *White* strip'd, blossoming from *June* till *August*.

VII. *Cyanus*, or *Annual Bottles*, are of several Colours, blossoming in *June* and *July* upon *Stalks* of a Foot and half high.

VIII. *Lupinas*, three sorts, the great *Blue*, small *Blue*, and *Yellow* flowering Kind; all these blossom in *May* and *June*; the first about two Foot high, and the others little more than half that Height; the *Yellow* have a pleasant Scent.

IX. *Scarlet Beans* are twining Plants, bearing Knots of *Scarlet Flowers* from *May* till *September*.

X. *Everlasting Flowers* sown in Spots, blossom about a Foot and half high in *June*, *July* and *August*, their Flowers will remain fresh for many Years after they are gather'd, and are dy'd of several Colours by curious Persons for Flower-Pots in the Winter.

XI. *Wing'd*

XI. *Wing'd Peas*, sown in Drills for Edgings, have pretty *Crimson* Blossoms blowing about six Inches high in *May* and *June*.

XII. *Annual Stocks* for Edgings, or sown in Spots, blossom in *May* and *June*, bearing their Flowers of a *Pink* Colour, about six Inches high.

XIII. *Venus Looking-Glass* is proper for Edgings, or to be sown in Spots; it blossoms the same Height and at the same time with the former, bearing Flowers of a *Violet* Colour.

XIV. *Venus Navelwort* has white Flowers, is a pretty Dwarf Plant fit for Edgings or Spots, and blossoms also with the foregoing Plant.

XV. *Candy Tufts* are of two sorts, one with *White*, the other with *Red* Flowers; they are both proper for Spots, or Edgings, and flower with the former.

XVI. *Hearts-ease*, or *Viola tricolor*, has Flowers variegated with *Purple*, *Yellow* and *Red*, it is a Dwarf like the last, and makes pretty Edgings. This also blossoms in *May* and *June*.

I have now no more to do than to remark, that all the *Annuals* I have mention'd in this Section will blow sooner or later as their Seeds are put into the Ground, and I would advise the Curious to sow
some

some of their Seeds in every one of the Summer Months, if he would have them succeed one another in Flowering; but the *Dwarf* kinds especially.

I shall here give him a Design of a Garden-bed divided into five Parts, * the Middle Line A is proper for the tallest *Plants* mention'd in this Treatise, the Lines BB for the Middle *Plants*, and those mark'd CC for the Lowest; in all which Divisions of the Bed, he should contrive to allot one third Part for *Per-annual Plants*, one Third for *Bulbous-rooted Plants*, and the like Proportion for *Annuals*, considering at the same time what Months in the Year each *Plant* will blossom in, and assort them in such manner, that all do not flower together, or at one time, but that an agreeable Mixture of Flowers may continually be found in the Garden, succeeding one another so long as the Season will permit, and this he may easily perform by the Assistance of these Papers.

Subjects of this Nature cannot be more easily divided than in the Method I have followed, and in the next and last Part I propose to treat of the Improvements of *Fruit-Trees*, *Kitchen-Gardens*, and *Green-house Plants*, all which I shall advance

* Fig. II. of the third Plate.

advance something New upon, and must repeat the same Desire I have before done to the *Curious*, to communicate the Observations that fall in their way upon the particular Parts of *Planting and Gardening*.

F I N I S.

Just Publish'd,

THE third and last Part of *New Improvements in Planting and Gardening, &c.*
By *R. Bradley, F. R. S.*

Miscellaneous Observations in the Practice of Physick, Anatomy and Surgery, with New and Curious Remarks in Botany, adorn'd with Copper Plates, communicated in several Letters to Eminent Physicians and Learned Members of the *Royal Society*, viz. *Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, Dr. Halley, Dr. Dowglass, Mr. Petiver, &c.* To which is prefix'd, a Letter to the late *Dr. Baynard*, with new Experiments, and considerable Improvements in the Use of the Cold Bath. By *Patrick Blair, M. D. F. R. S.*

General Observations and Prescriptions in the Practice of Physick, on several Persons of Quality, &c. by an Eminent *London Physician*, who was contemporary with *Dr. Gifford, Dr. Ridgley, Dr. Meveral, Dr. Andrews*, and *Sir Theodore Mayerne*, Physicians in Ordinary to *King James* and *King Charles the First*, inscribed to *Sir Samuel Garth, Kt.*

